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AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D.

Sixth Edition

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1890

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of an introduction to the study of Old-English has long been felt. Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide* was an admirable book for its time, but has long been completely antiquated. I was therefore obliged to make my *Anglo-Saxon Reader* a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for advanced students, but I always looked forward to producing a strictly elementary book like the present one, which would enable me to give the larger one a more scientific character, and would at the same time serve as an introduction to it. Meanwhile, however, Professor Earle has brought out his *Book for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon*. But this work is quite unsuited to serve as an introduction to my Reader, and will be found to differ so totally in plan and execution from the present one as to preclude all idea of rivalry on my part. We work on lines which instead of clashing can only diverge more and more.

My main principle has been to make the book the easiest possible introduction to the study of Old-English.

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over

again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

The spelling has been made rigorously uniform throughout on an early West-Saxon basis. Injurious as normalizing is to the advanced student, it is an absolute necessity for the beginner, who wants to have the definite results of scholarship laid before him, not the confused and fluctuating spellings which he cannot yet interpret intelligently. Even for purely scientific purposes we require a standard of comparison and classification, as in the arrangement of words in a dictionary, where we have to decide, for instance, whether to put the original of *hear* under *ē*, *īe*, *ī* or *ȝ*. The spelling I here adopt is, in fact, the one I should recommend for dictionary purposes. From early West-Saxon it is an easy step both to late W. S. and to the Mercian forms from which Modern English is derived. That I give Ælfric in a spelling slightly earlier than his date is no more unreason-

able than it is for a classical scholar to print Ausonius (who doubtless spoke Latin with an almost Italian pronunciation) in the same spelling as Virgil.

It is impossible to go into details, but in doubtful or optional cases I have preferred those forms which seemed most instructive to the student. Thus I have preferred keeping up the distinction between the indic. *bundon* and the subj. *bunden*, although the latter is often levelled under the former even in early MS. In the accentuation I have for the present retained the conventional quantities, which are really 'prehistoric' quantities, as I have shown elsewhere (Phil. Soc. Proc. 1880, 1881). It is no use trying to disguise the fact that Old English philology (owing mainly to its neglect in its native land) is still in an unsettled state.

In the Grammar I have cut down the phonology to the narrowest limits, giving only what is necessary to enable the beginner to trace the connection of forms within the language itself. Derivation and syntax have been treated with the same fulness as the inflections. In my opinion, to give inflections without explaining their use is as absurd as it would be to teach the names of the different parts of a machine without explaining their use, and derivation is as much a fundamental element of a language as inflection. The grammar has been based throughout on the texts, from which all words and sentences given as examples have, as far as possible, been taken. This I consider absolutely essential in an elementary book. What is the use of a grammar which gives a number of forms and rules which the learner has no occasion to apply practically in his reading? Simply to cut down an ordinary grammar and prefix it to a selection of elementary texts, without any attempt to adapt them to one another, is a most unjustifiable proceeding.

In the Glossary cognate and root words are given only when they occur in the texts, or else are easily recognizable by the ordinary English reader.

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

The Notes consist chiefly of references to the Grammar, and are intended mainly for those who study without a teacher. As a general rule, no such references are given where the passage itself is quoted in the Grammar.

On the whole I do not think the book could be made much easier without defeating its object. Thus, instead of simply referring the student from *stēnt* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting '*stēnt*, 3 sg. pres. of *standan*, stand,' but the result would be in many cases that he would not look at the Grammar at all—surely a most undesirable result.

Although I have given everything that I believe to be *necessary*, every teacher may, of course, at his own discretion add such further illustrations, linguistic, historical, antiquarian, or otherwise, as he thinks likely to instruct or interest his pupils.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat, not only for constant advice and encouragement in planning and carrying out this work, but also for help in correcting the proofs.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-

aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

HENRY SWEET.

HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,
March 31, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

IN the present edition I have put this book into what must be (for some time at least) its permanent form, making such additions and alterations as seemed necessary.

If I had any opportunity of teaching the language, I should no doubt have been able to introduce many other improvements; as it is, I have had to rely mainly on the suggestions and corrections kindly sent to me by various teachers and students who have used this book, among whom my especial thanks are due to the Rev. W. F. Moulton, of Cambridge, and Mr. C. Stoffel, of Amsterdam.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,
October 15, 1884.



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GRAMMAR.

THE oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is called 'Old English,' which name will be used throughout in this book, although the name 'Anglo-Saxon' is still often used.

There were several dialects of Old English. This book deals only with the *West-Saxon* dialect in its earliest form.

SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

The vowel-letters in Old English had nearly the same values as in Latin. Long vowels were occasionally marked by (˘), short vowels being left unmarked. In this book long vowels are marked by (ˉ). The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.) :—

a	as in	mann (G.)	nama (<i>name</i>).
ā	„	father	stān (<i>stone</i>).
æ	„	man	glæd (<i>glad</i>).
ǣ	„		dǣd (<i>deed</i>) ¹ .
e	„	été (F.)	ic ete ² (<i>I eat</i>).
ē	„	see (G.)	hē (<i>he</i>).
ē	„	men	menn (<i>men</i>).

¹ Where no key-word is given for a long vowel, it must be pronounced exactly like the corresponding short one, only lengthened.

² Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic (<i>alive</i>).
ī	"	sieh (G.)	wīn (<i>wine</i>).
ie	"	fin	ieldran (<i>ancestors</i>).
ie	"		hieran (<i>hear</i>).
o	"	beau (F.)	god (<i>god</i>).
ō	"	so (G.)	gōd (<i>good</i>).
u	"	sou (F.)	sunu (<i>son</i>).
ū	"	gut (G.)	nū (<i>now</i>).
y	"	vécū (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	"	grūn (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ǣ + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and ɛ are both written e in the MSS.

The diphthongs are pronounced with the stress on the first element.

Those who find a difficulty in learning strange vowel-sounds may adopt the following approximate pronunciation:—

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (năhmăh).
ā	"	father	stān (stahn).
æ	"	man	glæd (glad).
ǣ	"	there	ǣr (air).
e, ɛ	"	men	ete (etty), męnn (men).
ē	"	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	"	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrăhn).
ī, ie	"	see	wīn (ween), hieran (heerăhn).
o	"	not	god (god).
ō	"	note	gōd (goad).
u	"	full	full (full).
ū	"	fool	nū (noo).
y	"	fin	synn (zin).
ȳ	"	see	brȳd (breed).
ea	=	ě-ăh	eall (ě-ăhl).
ēa	=	ai-ăh	ēast (ai-ăhst).

eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).

The pronunciation given in parentheses is the nearest that can be expressed in English letters as pronounced in Southern English.

CONSONANTS.

Double consonants must be pronounced double, or long, as in Italian. Thus *sunu* (son) must be distinguished from *sunne* (sun) in the same way as *penny* is distinguished from *penknife*. So also *in* (in) must be distinguished from *inn* (house); noting that in modern English final consonants in accented monosyllables after a short vowel are long, our *in* and *inn* both having the pronunciation of Old English *inn*, not of O. E. *in*.

c and *g* had each a *back* (guttural) and a *front* (palatal) pron., which latter is in this book written *č*, *ǵ*.

o = *k*, as in *cēne* (bold), *cñāwan* (know).

ō = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *cīrīce* (church), *stýcete* (piece), *þenčan* (think).

g initially and in the combination *ng* was pron. as in 'get': *gōd* (good), *lang* (long); otherwise (that is, medially and finally after vowels and *l*, *r*) as in German *sagen*: *dagas* (days), *burg* (city), *hālga* (saint).

ǵ initially and in the combination *ng* was pronounced *gi* (corresponding to *kj*): *ǵē* (ye), *ǵeorn* (willing), *sprengān* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dag* (day), *wrēgan* (accuse), *herǵian* (ravage). It is possible that *ǵ* in *ǵe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *iǵ* = *ǵǵ*: *sǵǵan* (say), *hryǵǵ* (back).

f had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer).

h initially, as in *hē* (he), had the same sound as now. Everywhere else it had that of Scotch and German *ch* in *loch*:—*hēah* (high), *Wealh* (Welshman), *riht* (right). *hw*, as in *hwæt* (what), *hwil* (while), had the sound of our *wh*; and *hl*, *hn*, *hr* differed from *l*, *n*, *r* respectively precisely as *wh* differs from *w*, that is, they were these consonants devo-calized, *hl* being nearly the same as Welsh *ll*:—*hlāford* (lord), *hlūd* (loud); *hnappian* (doze), *hnutu* (nut); *hrape* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

r was always a strong trill, as in Scotch:—*rēran* (to raise), *hēr* (here); *word* (word).

s had the sound of *z*:—*sēcan* (seek), *swā* (so), *wīs* (wise), *ārīsan* (rise); not, of course, in combination with hard consonants, as in *stān* (stone), *fæst* (firm), *rīcsian* (rule), or when double, as in *cyssan* (kiss).

þ had the sound of our *th* (=dh) in *then*:—*þū* (thou), *þing* (thing), *sōþ* (true), *hæþen* (heathen); except when in combination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thin*, as in *sēcþ* (seeks). Note *hæfþ* (has)=*hævdh*.

w was fully pronounced wherever written:—*wīlan* (write), *nīwe* (new), *sēow* (sowed *pret.*).

STRESS.

The stress or accent is marked throughout in this book, whenever it is not on the first syllable of a word, by (˙) preceding the letter on which the stress begins. Thus *for˙giēfan* is pronounced with the same stress as that of *forgive*, and *swaru* with that of *answer*.

PHONOLOGY.

VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O. E., the most important of which are *mutation* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*).

The following changes are *mutations* :—

a . . æ :—mann, *pl.* menn; wand (wound *prt.*), wendan (to turn).

ea (=a) . . ie (=e) :—eald (old), ieldra (older); feallan (fall), fielp (falls).

ā . . ē :—blāwan (to blow), blæwp (bloweth); hāl (sound), hālan (heal).

u . . y :—burg (city), *pl.* byrig; trum (strong), trymman (to strengthen).

o . . y :—gold, gylden (golden); coss (a kiss), cyssan (to kiss).

e . . i :—beran (to bear), birep (beareth); cwepan (speak), cwide (speech).

eo (=e) . . ie (=i) :—heord (herd), hierde (shepherd); ceorfan (cut), ciefp (cuts).

u . . o :—curon (they chose), ge'coren (chosen).

ū . . y :—cūp (known), cýpan (to make known); fūl (foul), āfýlan (defile).

ō . . ē :—sōhte (sought *prt.*), sēcan (to seek); fōda (food), fēdan (to feed).

ēa . . ie :—hēawan (to hew), hiewp (hews); tēam (progeny), tieman (teem).

ēo . . ie :—stēor (rudder), stieran (steer); ge'strēon (possession), ges'trienan (gain).

Before proceeding to gradation, it will be desirable to describe the other most important vowel-relations.

a, æ, ea. In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann*, *lang*, *nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a*, *u*, or *o*, as in *dag*as (days), *dagum* (to days), *fara*n (go), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r*, *l*, *h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahla* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ* :—*dæg* (day), *dæges* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary).

e before nasals always becomes i: compare *bindan* (to bind), pret. *band*, with *beran* (to bear), pret. *bær*.

e before r (generally followed by a consonant) becomes eo:—*eorþe* (earth), *heorte* (heart). Not in *berstan* (p. 7). Also in other cases:—*seolfor* (silver), *heofon* (heaven).

i before r + cons. becomes ie:—*bierþ* (beareth) contr. from *bireþ*, *hierde* (shepherd) from *heord* (herd), *wiersa* (worse).

e before r, or l + cons. often becomes ie:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bioldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *ieldra* (elder) from *eald*.

By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—

e (i, eo) . . æ (æ, ea) . . u (o):—

bindan (inf.), *band* (pret.), *boundon* (they bound). *beran* (inf.), *bær* (pret.), *boren* (past partic.). *ceorfan* (cut), *cearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond)=mutation of *band*, *byrþen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

æ (æ, ea) . . ēa:—*spræc* (spoke), *spræcon* (they spoke), *spræc* (speech).

a . . ō:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *gefēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

ī . . ā . . i:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, subst.). *(be)lifan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *lāfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) . . ēa . . u (o):—*cēosan* (choose), *cēas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*) *lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *āliesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *boga* (bow).

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lēgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *liġan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læġ*. So also *lþendan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrþen*

(burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ge'boren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall *sō.*) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *fēoll*, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

CONSONANTS.

s becomes **r** in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *ge'coren* from *cēosan*, *wāron* pl. of *wæs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēosan*.

þ becomes **d** under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *geworden* from *weorþan* (become), *cwæþ* (quoth), pl. *cwædon*, *cwīde* (speech) from *cweþan* (infin.).

r is often transposed, as in *iernan* (run) from original **rinnan* (cp. the subst. *ryne*), *berstan* (burst) from **brestan*, *bærst* (burst *pret.*) from *bræst*, *hors* (horse) from **hross*.

The combinations **cæ-**, **gæ-** become *cea-*, *gea-*, as in *ceaƿ* (chaff) from **cæƿ*, *scēal* (shall) from **scæl*, *geaƿ* (gave) = **gæƿ* from *gieƿan* (cp. *cwæþ* from *cweþan*), *geat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

gæ- often becomes *gēa-*, as in *gēaƿon* (they gave), with which compare *cwædon* (they said).

ge- becomes *gie*, as in *gieƿan*, *gielðan* (pay) from **gefān*, **geldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ge-* and *gē* (ye).

When **g** comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes **h**, as in *hē līehþ* (he lies) from *lēogan* (mentiri).

h after a consonant is dropt when a vowel follows, the preceding vowel being lengthened, thus *Wealh* (Welshman) has plural *Wēalas*.

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

Gender. There are three genders in O.E.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wif* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scipe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se frēondscipe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-rāden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bioldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-rāden* (allegiance), *sēo scotung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *þæt burg-geat* (city-gate), from *sēo burg* and *þæt geat*. Hence also *se wif-mann* (woman) is masculine.

The gender of most words can be learnt only by practice, and the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article.

Strong and Weak. Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with *n*, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sēo sunne*, genitive sing. *þære sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dæg*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þæs hūses*, are strong.

Cases. There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in *-um*.

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) *as*-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom</i> ¹ . stān (<i>stone</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> stān-as.
<i>Dat.</i> stān-e.	<i>Dat.</i> stān-um.
<i>Gen.</i> stān-es.	<i>Gen.</i> stān-a.

So also *dēl* (part), *cýning* (king), *cildhād* (childhood).
dæg (day) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—*dæg*, *dæge*,
dæges; *dagas*, *dagum*, *daga*.

Nouns in *-e* have nom. and dat. sing. the same:—*ende*,
 (end), *ende*, *endes*; *endas*, *endum*, *enda*.

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—
engel (angel), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also
nægel (nail), *þegen* (thane), *ealdor* (prince). Others, such as
æcer (field), do not contract.

h after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in
feorh (life), *fēore*, *fēores*. So also in *Wealh* (Welshman), plur.
Wēalas.

There are other classes which are represented only by a
 few nouns each.

(2) *e*-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lēode* (people), *lēodum*,
lēoda. So also several names of nations:—*Engle* (English), *Dene* (Danes);
Seaxe (Saxons), *Mierie* (Mercians), have gen. plur. *Seaxna*, *Mierīna*.

(3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fōt (<i>foot</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> fēt.
<i>Dat.</i> fēt.	<i>Dat.</i> fōt-um.
<i>Gen.</i> fōt-es.	<i>Gen.</i> fōt-a.

So also *tōþ* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *menn*, *mannes*; *menn*, *mannum*,
manna.

¹ Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

(4) u-nouns.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	sun-u (<i>son</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	sun-a.
<i>Gen.</i>	sun-a.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	sun-a.
<i>Dat.</i>	sun-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	sun-a.

So also *wudu* (wood).

(5) r-nouns (including feminines).

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	mōdor (<i>mother</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	mēder.
<i>Gen.</i>	mōdor.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	mōdor.
<i>Dat.</i>	mōdr-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	mōdr-a.

So also *brōpor* (brother); *fæder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fæder*, *dehter*.

(6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	frēond (<i>friend</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	frīend.
<i>Gen.</i>	frēond-es.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	frīend.
<i>Dat.</i>	frēond-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	frēond-a.

So also *fēond* (enemy).

Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hælend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) u-plurals.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	scīp (<i>ship</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	scīp-e.
<i>Gen.</i>	scīp-es.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	scīp-u.
<i>Dat.</i>	scīp-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	scīp-a.

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *gēbed* (prayer), *gēwrit* (writing), *gēat* (gate).

Fæt (vessel), *fæte*, *fætes*; *fatu*, *fatum*, *fata* (p. 5).

Rīce (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces*; *rīcu*, *rīcum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *heorte* and *ēare* (p. 13): *gēþēode* (language), *stýcē* (piece).

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted:—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofles*, *dēoflu*. So also *wāþen* (weapon), *mynster* (monastery), *wundor* (wonder).

(2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> hūs (<i>house</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> hūs.
<i>Dat.</i> hūs-e.	<i>Dat.</i> hūs-um.
<i>Gen.</i> hūs-es.	<i>Gen.</i> hūs-a.

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folc* (nation), *wīf* (woman).

Feoh (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo*:—*feoh*, *fēo*, *fēos*. So also *bleoh* (colour).

STRONG FEMININES.

(1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
(a) <i>Nom.</i> gief-u (<i>gift</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> gief-a.
<i>Acc.</i> gief-e.	<i>Acc.</i> gief-a.
<i>Dat.</i> gief-e.	<i>Dat.</i> gief-um.
<i>Gen.</i> gief-e.	<i>Gen.</i> gief-ena.

So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) has in the sing. *duru*, *duru*, *dura*, *dura*, gen. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (b).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
(b)	<i>Nom.</i> spræc (<i>speech</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> spræc-a.	
	<i>Acc.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Acc.</i> spræc-a.	
	<i>Dat.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Dat.</i> spræc-um.	
	<i>Gen.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Gen.</i> spræc-a. ^{en} spræc ^a	

So also *stræt* (street), *sorg* (sorrow). Some have the acc. sing. the same as the nom., such as *dæd*, *hand*, *miht*.

Those in *-ol*, *-er*, *-or*, &c. contract:—*sāwol* (soul), *sāwle*, *sāwla*, *sāwlum*. So also *ceaster* (city), *hlēdder* (ladder).

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrþen* (burden), *byrþenne*. So also those in *-ræden*, such as *hierdræden* (guardianship). Those in *-nes* also double the *s* in inflection: *gōdnes* (goodness), *gōdnesse*.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bōc (<i>book</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	bēc.
<i>Dat.</i>	bēc.	<i>Dat.</i>	bēc-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	bēc.	<i>Gen.</i>	bēc-a.

Burg (city), *byriġ*, *burge*; *byriġ*, *burgum*, *burga*.

(3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bieldo (<i>boldness</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	bieldo.
<i>Gen.</i>	bieldo.

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	nam-a (<i>name</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Dat.</i>	nam-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Gen.</i>	nam-ena.

So also all nouns in *-a*:—*ġefēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ġelēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural. *Ġeġfa* (joy) is contracted throughout:—*ġeġfa*, *ġeġfan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> ēag-e (<i>eye</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> ēag-an.
<i>Acc.</i> ēag-e.	<i>Acc.</i> ēag-an.
<i>Dat.</i> ēag-an.	<i>Dat.</i> ēag-um.
<i>Gen.</i> ēag-an.	<i>Gen.</i> ēag-ena.

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> sunn-e (<i>sun</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> sunn-an.
<i>Acc.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Acc.</i> sunn-an.
<i>Dat.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Dat.</i> sunn-um.
<i>Gen.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Gen.</i> sunn-ena.

So also *ciriċe* (church), *fāmne* (virgin), *heorte* (heart). *Lēo* (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

Native names of persons are declined like other nouns:—*Ælfred*, gen. *Ælfredes*, dat. *Ælfrede*; *Ēad-burg* (fem.), gen. *Ēadburge*, &c.

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used

somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cŷrus*, gen. *Cŷres*, acc. *Cŷrum*, dat. *Cŷrum* (pǣm cyninge Cŷrum).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cēnt* (Kent), *Ġermānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Ġngla-land* (land of the English, England), *Israhēla-þēod* (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as *Scot-land*, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—*on Ġast-ġnglum*=in East-anglia, lit. 'among the East-anglians.' So also *on Angel-cynne*=in England, lit. 'among the English race,' more accurately expressed by *Angelcynnes land*.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find *on Cēnt, tō Hierusalēm*.

Ġermānia, *Asia*, and other foreign names in *-a* take *-e* in the oblique cases, thus gen. *Ġermānie*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak inflection. In the masc. and neut. sing. they have an *instrumental* case, for which in the fem. and plur., and in the weak inflection the dative is used.

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a short syllable before the endings take *-u* in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	cwic (<i>alive</i>),	cwic,	cwic-u.
<i>Acc.</i>	cwic-ne,	cwic,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	cwic-um,	cwic-um,	cwic-re.
<i>Gen.</i>	cwic-es,	cwic-es,	cwic-re.
<i>Instr.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-e.	(cwicre).
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-u,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>		cwic-um.	
<i>Gen.</i>		cwic-ra.	

So also *sum* (some), *færlic* (dangerous).

Those with *æ*, such as *glæd* (glad), change it to *a* in dat. *gladum*, &c.

Those in *-e*, such as *blīpe* (glad), drop it in all inflections:—*blīpne*, *blīpu*, *blīpre*.

Those in *-ig*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or* often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in *hālīg* (holy), *hālges*, *hālgum*; *micel* (great), *miclu*, *micle*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāligne*, *micelne*, *micelra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *gearu* (ready), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*gearwes*, *gearwe*.

Adjectives with long syllable before the endings drop the *u* of the fem. and neuter:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(b) <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	gōd (<i>good</i>),	gōd,	gōd.
<i>Plur.</i>	gōde,	gōd,	gōde.

Fēa (few) has only the plural inflections, dat. *fēam*, gen. *fēara*.

Hēah (high) drops its second *h* in inflection and contracts:—*hēare*, nom. pl. *hēa*, dat. *hēam*, acc. sing. masc. *hēanne*.

Fela (many) is indeclinable.

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

The weak inflections of adjectives agree exactly with the noun ones :—

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-a,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-e.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>

PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-um.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-ra.</i>	

The vowel- and consonant-changes are as in the strong declension.

COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective :—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc. ; *mære* (famous), *mærra*. The superlative is formed by adding *-ost*, and may be either weak or strong :—*lēofost* (dearest).

The following form their comparisons with mutation, with superlative in *-est* (the forms in parentheses are adverbs) :—

eald (<i>old</i>),	ieldra,	ieldest.
lang (<i>long</i>),	lēngra	lēngest.
nēah (<i>near</i>),	(nēar),	nīehst.

The following show different roots :—

<i>gōd</i> (<i>good</i>),	<i>bētera</i> ,	<i>bētst.</i>
<i>yfel</i> (<i>evil</i>),	<i>wiersa</i> ,	<i>wierrest.</i>
<i>micel</i> (<i>great</i>),	<i>māra</i> (<i>mā</i>),	<i>mæst.</i>
<i>lȳtel</i> (<i>little</i>),	<i>læssa</i> (<i>læs</i>),	<i>læst.</i>

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs:—

ǣr (<i>formerly</i>),	ǣrra (ǣror),	ǣrest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrmest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

[NUMERALS]

CARDINAL.

ān,	<i>one.</i>
twā,	<i>two.</i>
prēo,	<i>three.</i>
fēower,	<i>four.</i>
fif,	<i>five.</i>
siex,	<i>six.</i>
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>
tien,	<i>ten.</i>
ēndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>
twēlf,	<i>twelve.</i>
prēo-tiene,	<i>thirteen.</i>
fēower-tiene,	<i>fourteen.</i>
fif-tiene,	<i>fifteen.</i>
siex-tiene,	<i>sixteen.</i>
seofon-tiene,	<i>seventeen.</i>
eahta-tiene,	<i>eighteen.</i>
nigon-tiene,	<i>nineteen.</i>
twēn-tig,	<i>twenty.</i>
pri-tig,	<i>thirty.</i>
fēower-tig,	<i>forty.</i>
fif-tig,	<i>fifty.</i>
siex-tig,	<i>sixty.</i>

ORDINAL.

forma (<i>first</i>).
ōper.
pridda.
fēorþa.
fif-ta.
siex-ta.
seofopa.
eahtopa.
nigopa.
tēopa.
ēndlyf-ta.
twēlf-ta.
prēo-tēopa.

CARDINAL.

hund-seofon-tig,	<i>seventy.</i>
hund-eahta-tig,	<i>eighty.</i>
hund-nigon-tig,	<i>ninety.</i>
hund	} <i>hundred.</i>
hund-tēontig,	
hund-ēndlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten.</i>
hund-twēlftig,	<i>hundred and twenty.</i>
þūsend,	<i>thousand.</i>

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	twēgen,	twā,	twā.
<i>Dat.</i>		twæm.	
<i>Gen.</i>		twēgra.	

So also *bēgen* (both), *bā*, *bām*, *bēgra*.

Prēo is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	prē,	prēo,	prēo.
<i>Dat.</i>		prim.	
<i>Gen.</i>		prēora.	

The others up to *twēntig* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tig* are sometimes declined like neuter nouns, sometimes like adjectives, and are often left undeclined. When not made into adjectives they govern the genitive.

Hund and *þūsend* are either declined as neuters or left undeclined, always taking a genitive :—*eahta hund mīla* (eight hundred miles), *fēower þūsend wera* (four thousand men).

Units are always put before tens :—*ān and twēntig* (twenty-one).

The ordinals are always weak, except *ōþer*, which is always strong.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ic (<i>I</i>),	pū (<i>thou</i>).	N. ic pū
<i>Acc.</i>	mē,	pē.	G. mīn pīn.
<i>Dat.</i>	mē,	pē.	D. mē ēē
<i>Gen.</i>	mīn,	pīn.	A. me pē
DUAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	wit (<i>we two</i>),	git (<i>ye two</i>).	N. wit
<i>Acc.</i>	unc,	inc.	G. uncer
<i>Dat.</i>	unc,	inc.	D. unc
<i>Gen.</i>	uncer,	incer.	A. unc
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	wē (<i>we</i>),	gē (<i>ye</i>).	
<i>Acc.</i>	ūs,	ēow.	
<i>Dat.</i>	ūs,	ēow.	
<i>Gen.</i>	ūre,	ēower.	

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	hē (<i>he</i>),	hit (<i>it</i>),	hēo (<i>she</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hine,	hit,	hīe.
<i>Dat.</i>	him,	him,	hiere.
<i>Gen.</i>	his,	his,	hiere.

PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	hīe (<i>they</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	him.
<i>Gen.</i>	hiera.

There are no reflexive pronouns in O. E., and the ordinary

personal pronouns are used instead:—*hīe ġesamnodon hīe* (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ābædon him wīf* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wýscton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its), *hiere* (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

INTERROGATIVE.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	hwā (<i>who</i>),	hwæt (<i>what</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hwone,	hwæt.
<i>Dat.</i>	hwæm,	hwæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	hwæs,	hwæs.
<i>Instr.</i>	hwȳ,	hwȳ.

Hwelc (which) is declined like a strong adjective: it is used both as a noun and an adjective.

Swelc
ælc

DEMONSTRATIVE.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	se (<i>that, the</i>),	þæt,	sēo.
<i>Acc.</i>	þone,	þæt,	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm,	þæm,	þære.
<i>Gen.</i>	þæs,	þæs,	þære.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þære).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	þāra

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun :—*hē ġe'ħierþ mīn word, and wyrþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þes (<i>this</i>),	þis,	þēos.
<i>Acc.</i>	þisne,	þis,	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum,	þissum,	þisse.
<i>Gen.</i>	þisses,	þisses,	þisse.
<i>Instr.</i>	þys,	þys,	(þisse).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum.
<i>Gen.</i>	þissa.

Other demonstratives, which are used both as nouns and as adjectives, are *se ilca* (same), which is always weak, *swelc* (such), which is always strong.

RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ġe'ħierþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined :—*sē þe* = who, masc., *sēo þe*, fem., &c. *Sē* alone is also used as a relative :—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ġe'cēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen) ; sometimes in the sense of 'he who' :—*hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is* (here thou hast that which is thine).

INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus :—*swā hwā swā, swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever),

Ān and *sum* (some) are used in an indefinite sense :—*ān mann, sum mann* = 'a certain man,' hence 'a man.' But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

Ēlc (each), *ēniġ* (any), *nēniġ* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Öper (other) is always strong :—*þā öpre menn*.

Man, another form of *mann*, is often used in the indefinite sense of 'one,' French *on* :—*his bröþor Horsan man ofslög* (they killed his brother Horsa).

VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs in O. E., *strong* and *weak*. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected mainly by means of vowel-gradation, that of weak verbs by the addition of *d* (-ode, -ede, -de) to the root-syllable.

The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *bindan* (bind), which will serve to show the endings which are common to all verbs :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. bind-e,	bind-e.
	2. bind-est, bintst,	bind-e.
	3. bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. band,	bund-e.
	2. bund-e,	bund-e.
	3. band,	bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind ; <i>plur.</i> bind-aþ.	<i>Inf.</i> bind-an.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	bind-ende ; <i>pret.</i>	ge-bund-en.
<i>Gerund.</i>	tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after

the verb :—*wē bindað* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ* ! (go plur.), but *gā gē* ! (go ye).

The present participle may be declined like an adjective. Its declension when used as a noun is given above, p. 10.

The past participle generally prefixes *ge-*, as in *gebunden*, *genumen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *gehieran* (hear), *gehiered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ge* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *for-giefan* (forgive) has the past participle *for-giefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form *hāt-te* from *hātan* (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called':—*se munuc hātte Abbo* (the monk's name was Abbo).

STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. (*ic band, wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*þū bunde, ic bunde, wē bunden*.)

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of the pres. indic. often mutate the root-vowel, thus :—

a becomes e as in (hē) stent from standan (stand).

ea „ ie „ fielp „ feallan (*fall*).

e „ i „ cwipþ „ cweþan (*say*).

eo „ ie „ wierþ „ weorþan (*happen*).

ā „ æ „ hætt „ hātan (*command*).

ō „ ē „ grēwþ „ grōwan (*grow*).

ēa „ iē „ hīewþ „ hēawan (*hew*).

ēo „ iē „ čiest „ čēosan (*choose*).

ū „ y „ lȳcþ „ lūcan (*close*).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eþ*, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes:—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lætt	from	lætan	(let).
-deþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	bīdan	(wait).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan	(pray).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan	(say).
-seþ	„	-st	„	čiest	„	čēosan	(choose).
-ndeþ	„	-nt	„	bint	„	bindan	(bind).

Double consonants become single, as in *hē fielþ* from *feallan*.

Before the *-st* of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in *þū cwiſt* from *cweþan*, *þū čieſt* from *čēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *þū bintſt* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *þ* and *d*, *g* and *h*, see p. 7.

Some verbs, such as *sēon* (see), drop the *h* and contract before most inflections beginning with a vowel:—*ic sēo*, *wē sēoþ*, *tū sēonne*; but *hē sihþ*.

There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the different formation of their preterites. The following lists comprise all the strong verbs that occur in the texts given in this book, together with several others of the commoner ones.

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.

(a) *ēo-preterites.*

ea :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
feallan (<i>fall</i>)	fielp	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
healdan (<i>hold</i>)	hielt	hēold	hēoldon	healden
wealdan (<i>wield</i>)	wielt	wēold	wēoldon	wealden
weaxan (<i>grow</i>)	wixt	wēox	wēoxon	weaxen

ā :—

blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blæwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnæwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sæwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē :—

wēpan (<i>weep</i>)	wēpþ	wēop	wēopon	wōpen
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Wēpan has really a weak present (p. 30) with mutation (the original *ō* re-appearing in the past partic.), but it makes no difference in the inflection.

ō :—

flōwan (<i>flow</i>)	flēwþ	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
grōwan (<i>grow</i>)	grēwþ	grēow	grēowon	grōwen
rōwan (<i>row</i>)	rēwþ	rēow	rēowon	rōwen

ēa :—

bēatan (<i>beat</i>)	biett	bēot	bēoton	bēaten
hēawan (<i>hew</i>)	hiēwþ	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
hlēapan (<i>leap</i>)	hlīepþ	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē-preterites.*

ā :—

hātan (<i>command</i>)	hætt	hēt	hēton	hāten
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æ :—

lætan (<i>let</i>)	lætt	lēt	lēton	læten
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ō :—

fōn (<i>seize</i>)	fēhp	fēng	fēngon	fangen
hōn (<i>hang</i>)	hēhp	hēng	hēngon	hangen

II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *ē* (*ie*). *Ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swęrian* is irregular.

a:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD. PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
↘ <i>faran</i> (<i>go</i>)	<i>færþ</i>	<i>fōr</i>	<i>fōron</i>	<i>faren</i>
<i>sacan</i> (<i>quarrel</i>)	<i>sæcþ</i>	<i>sōc</i>	<i>sōcon</i>	<i>sacen</i>
<i>scacan</i> (<i>shake</i>)	<i>scæcþ</i>	<i>scōc</i>	<i>scōcon</i>	<i>scacen</i>
↘ <i>standan</i> (<i>stand</i>)	<i>stęnt</i>	<i>stōd</i>	<i>stōdon</i>	<i>standen</i>

The following shows contraction of original *ea* :—

↘ <i>slęan</i> (<i>strike</i>)	<i>sliehþ</i>	<i>slōg</i>	<i>slōgon</i>	<i>slęgen</i>
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ę:—

<i>hębban</i> (<i>lift</i>)	<i>hęþ</i>	<i>hōf</i>	<i>hōfon</i>	<i>hafen</i>
<i>scieppan</i> (<i>create</i>)	<i>scieþþ</i>	<i>scōþ</i>	<i>scōpon</i>	<i>scapen</i>
<i>swęrian</i> (<i>swear</i>)	<i>swęreþ</i>	<i>swōr</i>	<i>swōron</i>	<i>sworen</i>

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hęfe* and *swęre*, like that of *węnian* (p. 32). *Swęrian* has indic. *swęrige*, *swęrest*, like *węnian*; *hębban* has *hębbe*, *hęfst*, &c. like *hieran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*ie*, *e*, *eo*) followed by two consonants, one or both of which is nearly always a liquid (*l*, *r*) or nasal (*m*, *n*) in the infin., *a* (*æ*, *ea*) in pret. sing., *u* in pret. pl., *u* (*o*) in ptc. pret. *Findan* has a weak preterite.

i:—

<i>bindan</i> (<i>bind</i>)	<i>bint</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>bundon</i>	<i>bunden</i>
<i>drincan</i> (<i>drink</i>)	<i>drincþ</i>	<i>dranc</i>	<i>druncon</i>	<i>druncen</i>
<i>findan</i> (<i>find</i>)	<i>fint</i>	<i>funde</i>	<i>fundon</i>	<i>funden</i>
<i>gięldan</i> (<i>pay</i>)	<i>gięlt</i>	<i>geald</i>	<i>guldon</i>	<i>golden*</i>
(on)gięnnan (<i>begin</i>)	<i>-gięnþ</i>	<i>-gann</i>	<i>-gunnon</i>	<i>-gunnen</i>

	INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
	grindan (<i>grind</i>)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
act	iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
	ge-limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limpp	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
	scrinan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrinþ	scranc	scruncon	scruncen
	springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
	swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
	windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
	winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen
	e:— + Cuman				
act	berstan (<i>burst</i>)	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
	bregdan (<i>pull</i>)	...	brægd	brugdon	brogden
	delfan (<i>dig</i>)	dilþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
	*sweltan (<i>die</i>)	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten
	e:— + Cuman				
	beorgan (<i>protect</i>)	bierþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
	beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
	ceorfan (<i>cut</i>)	cierþ	cearf	curfon	corfen
	feohtan (<i>fight</i>)	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten
	weorpan (<i>throw</i>)	wierpp	wearp	wurpon	worpen
	weorþan (<i>become</i>)	wierþ	wearþ	wurdon	worden

IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in *brecan* the liquid precedes the vowel. *A* (*æ*) in pret. sing., *æ* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—				
niman (<i>take</i>)	nimþ	nam	nāmon	numen
e:—				
beran (<i>bear</i>)	bierþ	bær	bæron	boren
brecan (<i>break</i>)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
scearan (<i>shear</i>)	scierþ	scear	scearon	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	..	tær	tæron	toren

u:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES. PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cuman (<i>come</i>)	cymþ	cōm	cōmon
			cumen

V. 'Give'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*, *eo*, *ie*) followed by single consonants, which are not liquids or nasals. This class differs from the last only in the ptc. pret. which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

e:—

cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—

biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
licgan (<i>lie</i>)	liþ	læg	lægon	legen
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicgan (<i>receive</i>)	þigep	þeah	þægon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *sile*, *þige*. Their *i*'s are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

giefan (<i>give</i>)	giefþ	geaf	gēafon	giefen
(on)gietan (<i>understand</i>)	-giett	-geat	-gēaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

sēon (<i>see</i>)	sihþ	seah	sāwon	sewen
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VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

Verbs in *i*, with pret. sing. in *ā*, pl. *i*, ptc. pret. *i*.

bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bitt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bitt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drifþ	drāf	drifon	drifen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
(be)lifan (<i>remain</i>)	-lifþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifen
riðan (<i>ride</i>)	ritt	rād	ridon	riden
ripan (<i>reap</i>)	ripp	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rišan (<i>rise</i>)	-rist	-rās	-rison	-risen
scīnan (<i>shine</i>)	scīnþ	scān	scinon	scinen
snīpan (<i>cut</i>)	snīþþ	snāþ	snidon	sniden
stigan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swican (<i>deceive</i>)	-swicþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ge-wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-witt	wāt	-witon	-witen
writan (<i>write</i>)	writt	wrāt	writon	writen

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

+

Verbs in *ēo* and *ū*, with pret. sing. *ēa*, pl. *u*, ptc. pret. *o*.
Flēon and *tēon* contract.

bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	biett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	briett	brēat	bruton	broten
cēosan (<i>choose</i>)	ciest	cēas	curon	coren
flēogan (<i>fly</i>)	fliehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
<i>mit</i> flēon (<i>flee</i>)	fliehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (<i>float</i>)	fliett	flēat	fluton	floten
<i>h</i> hrēosan (<i>fall</i>)	hriest	hrēas	hruron	hrören
<i>h</i> hrēowan (<i>rue</i>)	hriewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
for-lēosan (<i>lose</i>)	-liest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
scēotan (<i>shoot</i>)	scietþ	scēat	scuton	scöten
smēocan (<i>smoke</i>)	smiecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
<i>mit</i> tēon (<i>pull</i>)	tiehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-prēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-priett	-prēat	-pruton	-proten
ū :—				
brūcan (<i>enjoy</i>)	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan (<i>bow</i>)	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan (<i>lock</i>)	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan (<i>bow</i>)	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan (<i>push</i>)	scȳfþ	scēaf	scufon	scofen

WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hieran*, *hiede*, 'hear'); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*wenian*, *wenede*, 'wean'); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian*, *lufode*, 'love'). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

This class of weak verbs has the same endings as the strong verbs, except in the pret. and past partic., which are formed by adding *-de* and *-ed* respectively, with the following consonant changes.

-ndde	becomes	-nde	as in	sēnde	from	sēndan	(<i>sēnd</i>).
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„	fyllan	(<i>fill</i>).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„	mētan	(<i>find</i>).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„	dyppan	(<i>dip</i>).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tāhte	„	tācan	(<i>show</i>).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd*, *mētt*, *tāht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fyllēd*, *dyppēd*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fyllēd*, plur. *fyldē*; *hīerēd*, *hīerde*.

The 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. ind. are contracted as in the strong verbs.

(a) 'Hear'-class.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. hīer-e (<i>hear</i>),	hīer-e.
	2. hīer-st,	hīer-e.
	3. hīer-þ,	hīer-e.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-aþ,	hīer-en.

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. hier-de,	hier-de.
	2. hier-dest,	hier-de.
	3. hier-de,	hier-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hier-don,	hier-den.
<i>Imper. sing.</i> hier ; <i>plur.</i> hier-ap. <i>Infin.</i> hier-an.		
<i>Ptc. pres.</i> hier-ende ; <i>pret.</i> hier-ed.		
<i>Gerund.</i> tō hier-enne.		

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
ætiewan (<i>show</i>)	-iewþ	-iewde	-iewed.
cýpan (<i>make known</i>)	cýpþ	cýpde	cýped, cýdd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)læcan (<i>approach</i>)	-læcþ	-læhte	-læht
lædan (<i>lead</i>)	lætt	lædde	lædd
lēcgan (<i>lay</i>)	lēgþ	lēgde	lēgd
gē·liefan (<i>believe</i>)	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan (<i>send</i>)	sēnt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan (<i>set</i>)	sētt	sētte	sētt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēap	smēade	smēad
tæcan (<i>show</i>)	tæcþ	tæhte	tæht
wēndan (<i>turn</i>)	wēnt	wēnde	wēnd

(δ) 'Seek'-class.

In this class the mutated vowels lose their mutation in the preterite and past partic., besides undergoing other changes in some verbs.

Those in double consonants (and *cg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*selle*, *sēlst*, *sēlp* ; *sēcge*, *sēgst*, *sēgþ* ; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*sēle*, *sēge*, *byge*, &c.

ē:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cwēllan (<i>kill</i>)	cwēlp	cwealde	cweald
reċċan (<i>tell</i>)	reċp	reahte	reaht
seċċgan (<i>say</i>)	seċp	sægde	sægd
sellan (<i>give</i>)	selp	sealde	seald
wēċċan (<i>wake</i>)	wēċp	weahte	weaht
þenċan (<i>think</i>)	þenċp	þōhte	þōht

i:—

bringan (<i>bring</i>)	bringp	brōhte	brōht
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y:—

byċgan (<i>buy</i>)	byċp	bohte	boht
pynċan (<i>appear</i>)	pynċp	þūhte	þūht
wyrċan (<i>work</i>)	wyrċp	worhte	worht

ē:—

rēċan (<i>care</i>)	rēċp	rōhte	rōht
sēċan (<i>seek</i>)	sēċp	sōhte	sōht

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. sing. 1. wēn-ige (*wean*),

2. wēn-est,

3. wēn-eþ,

plur. wēn-iaþ,*Pret. sing.* 1. wēn-ede,

2. wēn-edest,

3. wēn-ede,

plur. wēn-edon,

SUBJUNCTIVE.

wēn-ige.

wēn-ige.

wēn-ige.

wēn-ien.

wēn-ede.

wēn-ede.

wēn-ede.

wēn-eden.

Imper. wēn-e, wēn-iaþ. *Infin.* wēn-ian.*Partic. pres.* wēn-iende; *pret.* wēn-ed.*Gerund.* tō wēn-ienne.

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *ferian* (carry), *werian* (defend), *gebyrian* (befit). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-ige (<i>love</i>),	luf-ige.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-ige.
	3. luf-aþ,	luf-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iaþ,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.
	<i>Imper.</i> luf-a, luf-iaþ. <i>Infin.</i> luf-ian.	
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> luf-iende : <i>pret.</i> luf-od. <i>Gerund.</i> tō luf-ienne.	

So also *āscian* (ask), *macian* (make), *weorþian* (honour), and many others.

Irregularities.

Some verbs are conjugated partly after I, partly after III. Such are *habban* (have) and *libban* (live).

Habban has pres. indic. *hæbbe*, *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; *habbaþ*, subj. *hæbbe*, *hæbben*, pret. *hæfde*, imper. *hafa*, *habbaþ*, particc. *habbende*, *hæfd*.

Libban has pres. *libbe*, *leofast*, *leofaþ*; *libbaþ*, subj. *libbe*, pret. *leofode*, imper. *leofa*, *libbaþ*, particc. *libbende*, *lifiende*; *leofod*.

Fegian (fetch) has pret. *fegte*.

STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in *t*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wāt (<i>know</i>),	wite.
	2. wāst,	wite.
	3. wāt,	wite.
	<i>plur.</i> witon,	witen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wiste.	
<i>Imper.</i> wite, witap. <i>Infin.</i> witan.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> witende ; <i>pret.</i> witen.		

The other most important weak-strong verbs are given below in the 1st and 2nd sing. pres. indic., in the plur. indic., in the pret., in the infin. and partic. pret. Of several the last two forms are doubtful, or do not exist.

Āh (*possess*), āge, āgon ; āhte ; āgen (*only as adjective*)¹.

Cann (*know*) canst, cunnon ; cūpe ; cunnan ; cūp (*only as adjective*.)

Dearr (*dare*), durre, durren ; dorste.

German (*remember*), -manst ; -munde ; -munan.

Mæg (*can*), miht, magon, mæge (*subj.*) ; mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton ; mōste.

Sceal (*shall*), scealt, sculon, scyle (*subj.*) ; scolde.

Pearf (*need*), þurfon, þyrfe (*subj.*) ; þorfte ; þurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) Willan (*will*) shows a mixture of subj. forms in the pres. indic. sing. :—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wile,	wile.
	2. wilt,	wile.
	3. wile,	wile.
	<i>plur.</i> willap,	wilen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wolde, etc.	

¹ So also *nāh* = *ne* (not) *āh*.

Similarly *nyllan* (will not):—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle,	nyle.
	2. nylt,	nyle,
	3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllaþ,	nylen.
<i>Pret.</i>	nolde, etc.	

(2) *Wesan* (*bē*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. eom ; bēo,	sīe ; bēo.
	2. eart ; bist.	sīe ; bēo.
	3. is ; biþ,	sīe ; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind ; bēoþ.	sīen ; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wære.
	2. wære,	wære.
	3. wæs,	wære.
<i>plur.</i>	wæron,	wæren.

Imper. wes, wesap ; bēo, bēoþ. *Infin.* wesan ; bēon.

Partic. pres. wesende.

The contracted negative forms are :—*neom, neart, nis ; næs, nære, næron ; nære, næren.*

(3) *Dōn* (*do*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō.	dō.
	2. dēst,	dō.
	3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	

Imper. dō, dōþ. *Infin.* dōn.

Partic. pres. dōnde ; *pret.* ge'dōn.

(4) Gān (*go*).

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gāest,	gā.
	3. gāþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode.
	<i>Imper.</i> gā, gāþ.	<i>Infin.</i> gān.
	<i>Partic. pres.</i> gangende ; <i>pret.</i> ge'gān.	

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

The following are the most important prefixes, some of which are *verbal*, being confined to verbs and words formed directly from them; some *nominal*, being confined to nouns and adjectives.

ā- (1) originally 'forth,' 'away,' as in *ā'risan*, 'rise forth,' 'arise'; *ā'faran*, 'go away,' 'depart'; but generally only intransitive, as in *ā'cwellan* (kill), *ā'hrēosan* (fall).

(2) = 'ever' in pronouns and particles, where it gives an indefinite sense, as in *ā-hwær* (anywhere), *ā-wiht* (anything).

æg- from *ā-ge-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *æg-hwelc* (each), *ægþer* = *æg-hwæþer* (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be'settan* (beset, surround), *be'scieran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be'þencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be'hēafðian* (behead). In some words, such as *be'cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

for- (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *for-dōn* (destroy), *for-weorþan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensitive, as in *for-brēolan* (break up, break), *for-scrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *for-sēon* (despise), or negatives, as in *for-bēo-dan* (forbid).

ge- originally meant 'together,' as in *gefēra* (fellow-traveller, companion) from *fēran* (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in *gegān* (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' *gewinnan* (win) from *winnan* (fight). Hence generally prefixed to *hieran* and *sēon*, *ge-hieran* and *ge-sēon* strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—*ge-lufod*='completely loved.'

mis-= 'mis,' as in *mis-dēd* (misdeed).

n-=*ne* (not), as in *nā* (not), literally 'never,' *nāfre* (never), *næs* (was not)=*ne wæs*.

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *on-lūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *on-ginnan* (begin).

or-, literally 'out of,' is privative, as in *orsorg* (unconcerned) from *sorg* (sorrow).

tō- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *tō* (which occurs in *tōgædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tōberstan* (burst asunder), *tōbregdan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tōcwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in *un-gesælig* (unhappy).

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

-end, from the present participle *-ende*, = 'er':—*Hælend* (healer, Saviour), *büend* (dweller).

-ere = 'er':—*sāwere* (sower), *mynelere* (money-changer, minter) from *mynet* (coin).

-ing, patronymic, *æbeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æbele* (noble).

Abstract.

-nes, fem. from adjectives:—*gōd-nes* (goodness), *rihtwisnes* (righteousness).

-uþ, -þo, fem., generally from adjectives:—*gēogup* (youth), *strengþo* (strength) from *strang*.

-ung, fem. from verbs:—*scotung* (shooting, shot), *hergung* (ravaging), from *scotian*, *hergian*.

The following are also independent words:—

-dōm, masc.:—*wis-dōm* (wisdom), *þēow-dōm* (servitude).

-hād, masc.:—*cild-hād* (childhood).

-ræden, fem.:—*gēcwid-ræden* (agreement) from *cwide* (speech); *mann-ræden* (allegiance).

-scipe, masc.:—*frēond-scipe* (friendship). Concrete in *wæter-scipe* (piece of water, water).

(b) ADJECTIVES.

-en, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'belonging to':—*gylden* (golden), *stānen* (of stone), *hæþen* (heathen) from *hæþ* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

-feald = 'fold':—*hund-feald* (hundred-fold).

-ig:—*miht-ig* (mighty); *hāl-ig* (holy) from *hāl* (whole).

-*isċ*, with mutation :—*Ēnglisc* (English) from *Angel*; *menn-isċ* (human) from *mann*.

-*ol* :—*swic-ol* (deceitful),

-*iht*, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stān-iht* (stony).

-*sum* = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words :—

-*fæst* :—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

-*full* :—*sorg-full* (sorrowful), *ge-lēaf-full* (believing, pious).

-*lēas* = '-less':—*ār-lēas* (dishonoured, wicked).

-*lic* (cp. *ge-līc*) = '-ly':—*fōlc-lic* (popular), *heofon-lic* (heavenly).

-*weard* = '-ward':—*sūþan-weard* (southward).

VERBS.

-*lædan* :—*ān-lætan* (unite), *geþwær-lætan* (agree).

—*lætan* :

ADVERBS.

-*e*, the regular adverb-termination :—*lange* (long), *ge-līce* (similarly) from *lang*, *ge-līc*. Sometimes *-līce* (from *-līc*) is used to form adverbs, as *blīpe-līce* (gladly) from *blīpe*.

DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

Many abstract words are formed from present participles (often in a passive sense) and past participles (often in an active sense) :—

-*nes* :—*for-giefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ge-ŕeċed-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-*lic* :—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

-*līce* :—*welwillend-līce* (benevolently).

SYNTAX.

GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter:—*hīe ge'samnodon hīe, ealle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wif-menn . . and þā hīe blīpost wæron . .* (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women . . and when they were most merry . .). Here *blīpost* is in the neuter plur.

CASES.

Accusative. Some verbs of asking (a question) and requesting, together with *læran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing:—*hīe hine ne dorston ænig þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow ræd ge'læran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: *hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne dæg idle?* (why stand ye here all the day idle?)

Dative. The dative in Old E. is of two kinds, (1) the dative proper, and (2) the instrumental dative, interchanging with the regular instrumental. It is not always easy to separate the two.

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde ælcum āne pēning* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow sēge* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne lēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him tiefan* (they would not allow

them to do so); *þām rēpum sſierde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *byggaþ ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hīe geſōhton Bretene Bretum tō fultume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume* (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of nearness, likeness, &c.:—*Ēadmund cýning clipode ānne biſcop þe him geħendost wæs* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is ge'tic þām mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde męregrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē ge'endode yſtum dēape* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *ſcēafmālum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim ġēarum ær þām þe hē forþ'fērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde ġfſian ælce ġēare þone ſanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þý fēorþan ġēare his rīces* (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: *Hubba be'lāf on Norþhymbra-lande, ġewunnenum ſiġe mid wælhrēowneſſe* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his fēonda ſum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fif wæron dysiġe* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as

joy, desire, remembering :—*hīe þæs fægnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on geƿeohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs ge-wilniþe* (I desire that); *giſ hē his feores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hælandes gemyndig* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

Some of these verbs, such as *biddan* (ask), take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing :—*hē hine hlāfes biſt* (he asks him for bread).

Verbs of *depriving, restraining, &c.*, have the same construction :—*nīs Angel-cynn be dāled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

Some verbs of *giving, &c.*, take a genitive of the thing and a dative of the person :—*him wæs of togen ælces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun :—*þū eart wierþe slēges* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām gēare þe Ælfred æpelung ān and twentiþ gēara wæs* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde menn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition :—*þā menn sind gōde*; *hē ge-seah oþre idles standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in

apposition, both being declined separately :—*Breten iēgland*, *on Bretene* (*þām*) *iēglande*. In 'king Alfred,' &c., the proper name is put first in the same way :—*Ælfred æbeling* (prince Alfred); *on Æpelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æpelred).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā mēnn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bēdon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it :—*hīe ġe'sālon sūþanwearde Bretene ærest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanward hit (= þæt land) hæfdon Peohtas* (the Picts had the south part of it).

ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used :

(1) after the definite article :—*se æbelacyning* (the noble king); *þæs æbelan cyninges, þæt gōde mēregrot, þā gōðan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *þis* :—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, pl.); *þes hālga cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālgan cyninges*.

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns :—*þīne dæglan gold-hordas* (thy hidden treasures).

(4) in the vocative :—*þū yfla þēow and slāwa!* (thou bad and slothful servant); *ēalā þū lēofa cyning!* oh, thou dear king).

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form : *þā ōþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns :

þās mīn word (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrot* (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

The definite article is omitted as in Modern English before names such as *God*, and also before *Dryhten* (the Lord), *Dēofol* (the Devil), although *se Dēofol* also occurs, and names of nations:—*Bretta cyning* (king of the Britons).

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations, not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in *sigefæst on sē and on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *gēwende tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flothere fērde eft tō scipe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

The definite article is, on the other hand, sometimes used where it would not be in Modern E., as in *se mann* = 'man' (men in general).

The indefinite article is often not expressed at all:—*þæt dyde unhold mann* (an enemy did that); *hē be-stealcode on land swā swā wulf* (he stole to land like a wolf). Or it is expressed by *sum*: *on þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofric gēhāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ ā-send tō be-werienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā oþru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hie wæron* (he did not know who they were).

VERBS

NOMINAL

After *all þara þe* (each of those who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *þara þe* but with *all*—*all þara þe þas mæn word gesealp* (each of those who hear these my words).

When *þat* or *þis* is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural—*þat wæron þā āreanra skipa* *Deðtera wæron þe āngolcymra land geseahon* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race).

Impersonal verbs take an accusative of the person, sometimes also with a genitive of the thing.

Others, such as *þrycan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæz him geseald þat he be hiden þat lāfod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*me āryp mære Eðmund Hingol* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gā me mæne ārygeard, and ic selle ēow þat riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *lān* in a future sense. Another example is *gif ic bē gebunden mid seofon rāpam, sūas ic bē gewield* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde*:—

Hē gelahte āne lēon þe hine ābilan wolde (he seized a lion

that was going to devour him); *hie wēndon þæt hie scolden mære on fōn* (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sǽwere út ēode his sǽd to sǽwenne, and þā þā hē sēow . .* (the sower went out to sow his seed, and while he was sowing . .).

(2) Perfect:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic geēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen);—*ūre cyning cōm nū hēr tō lande* (our king has just landed here).

(3) Pluperfect:—*þā þā ge cōmon þe ymb þā endlyftan tīd cōmon* (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

Periphrastic tenses are sometimes formed, as in Modern E., by *hæbbe* and *hæfde* with the past participles, and often have the meanings of the modern perfect and pluperfect respectively, as in *nū ic hæbbe gestriened ōþru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undeclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hie hæfdon hiera cyning āworpenne* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *ær* (before):—*his swēora, þe ær wæs forslāgen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sippan hie āfarene wæron* (after they had gone away). Here the participle always agrees with the noun or pronoun with which it is connected.

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē gehāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue).

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorpan* with the past participle. These forms are very vague in meaning, and the distinction between the two auxiliaries is not clearly marked, but *wesan* appears to indicate a state, *weorpan* an action.

wearþ ge'lufoð is generally preterite or perfect in meaning: *ān wulf wearþ ā'send* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þegnas, þe on hiera bēddum wurdon of'slāgene* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

wæs ge'lufoð, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning:—*se ærendraca sǣgde his hlāforde hū him ge'andwyrð wæs* (the messenger told his lord how he had been answered).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive states something not as a fact, as in the indicative, but merely as an object of thought. Hence it is used to express wish, conditions, doubt, &c.

A. In principal sentences.

Wish and *command* (often nearly equivalent to the imperative):—*þæs him sīe wuldor and lof ā būtan ende* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nǣfre opþe wīn* (nor shall he ever drink ale or wine).

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question*: *sēo cwēn sǣgde þæt hiere nǣre be healfum dǣle ge'sǣgd be Salomones mǣrþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āscige hwær sēo ofrrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *menn woldon scēawian hū hē lǣge* (men

weorþian ūrne naman, ær þām þe wē sien tō dæðde geond ealle eorþan ! (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

The preterite subjunctive is often expressed by *should* and *would* with an infinitive, as in Modern English.

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring, requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ārende*:—*hē sēnde tō þām cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē ābūgan scolde tō his mannrædenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte* (he sent to the king an arrogant message, that he was to turn to his allegiance, if he cared about his life).

Wolde is used after verbs of *purpose*:—*se cyning ēode inn þæt he wolde ge'sēon þā þe þær sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

After verbs of commanding the infinitive often seems to have a passive sense:—*hīe hēton him sēndan mārān fultum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—*þæt mæste wæl þe wē sēgan hīerdon* (the greatest slaughter we have heard told of). In such cases an indefinite pronoun has been omitted: 'ordered them to send . . .' etc.

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun): *hit is scandlic ymb swelc tō spreccenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things).

PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *purh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *æf* (before), *æt* (at), *be* (by), *binnan* (within), *būtan* (without), *for* (for), *fram* (from), *of* (of), *tō* (to).

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs getimbrode ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe fēollon on stēnihte* (they fell on stony ground).

As regards the use and meaning of the prepositions, it must be noticed that *in* is very seldom used, its place being supplied by *on*, the meaning 'on' being in its turn often expressed by *ofer*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *pær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *pær*, so that, for instance, *pær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lēddon pone cyning tō anum trēowe, and tiegdon hine pær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beāstan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe sculon mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwædon him betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *pām Elmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on getiefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sende his here tō, and forðyde þā mannsлагan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

NEGATION.

The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its *e* before some common verbs and pronouns, as in *nīs = ne is*, *nān = ne ān*. The negative particle is prefixed to every finite verb in a sentence, and to all the words besides which admit the contracted forms:—*tōcwīesed hrēod hē ne forbrīelt* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān þing* (no man knew anything). So also with *ne . . ne* = 'neither . . nor': *ne fliht hē ne hē ne hriemb* (he neither disputes nor cries out).

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā menn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum* = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.' In *þā þā* = 'when' the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.' In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġewilnige þæt ic āna ne be life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġebrōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġenam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

WORD-ORDER.

The Old English word-order resembles that of German in many respects, though it is not so strict, thus:—

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—*þā cwæp se cyning* (then said the king); *ærest wæron būend þisses landes Brellas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ærest þrēo scīpu* (in his days three ships first came); *þæt bæron ofendas* (camels carried it); *mære is se God þe Daniël on be'tiefþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow rād gēlæran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependant sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Deniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land gēsōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mæste wæl þe wē sēggan hīerdon of þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ābītan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: *hiene man ofslōg* (they killed him); *hīe þær sige nāmon* (they got the victory there).

✓ GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

NOUNS.

STRONG.				WEAK.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	—	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-e	-an	-an	-an
				└──────────┘		
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-as	-(u)	-a		-an	
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um		-um	
<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a		-ena	

ADJECTIVES.

<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	-ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>I.</i>	-e	-e	-(re)	(-an	-an	-an)
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-e	-(u)	-e	└──────────┘		
└──────────┘					-an	
<i>D.</i>		-um			-um	
<i>G.</i>		-ra			-ra	

VERBS.

PRESENT.			PRETERITE.	
<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
<i>Sg. 1.</i> -e;	-ige	-(ig)e	- ; -de	-e; -de
2. -(e)st;	-ast	-(ig)e	-e; -dest	-e; -de
3. -(e)p;	-ap	-(ig)e	- ; -de	-e; -de
<i>Pl.</i> -ap;	-iap	-(i)en	-on; -don	-en; -den

Imper. sg. -(a); *pl.* -(i)ap. *Infin.* -(i)an.

Partic. pres. -(i)ende; *pret.* -en, -ed, -od. *Ger.* (i)enne.

TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ginn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ge-lēafa þe biþ būtan gōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Ic eom gōd hierde: se gōda hierde seþ þis āgen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā-liesend is se gōda hierde, and wē cristene mēnn sind his scēap. Se mōna his leoht ne seþ, and steorran of heofone feallap. Swā swā wæter ā-dwæscþ fyr, swā ā-dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ge'sceafta, heofonas and englas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorþan, eall niētenu and ealle fuglas, sǣ and ealle fiscas God ge'scōp and ge'worhte on siex dagum; and 10 on þām seofopan dæge hē ge'endode his weorc; and hē be'hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ge'worhte, and hie wǣron eall swiþe gōd. Hē fērde geond manigu land, bodiende Godes ge-lēafan. Hē forlēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning be'bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scipu wyrčan; 15 and hie wæs swā fela swā nǣfre ær ne wæs on nānes cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt ofslēan ealle þā Deniscan mēnn þe on Angel-cynne wǣron.

Þā ne mihton hie him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing mǣre āscian. Hie fuhton 20

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hie hie scolden ābrecan. Se eorl ge'wende west tō Īr-lande, and wæs þær ealne þone winter. Æþelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor fuhton wip ealne þone here on Æsces-dūne.

- 25 Se mann is ēce on ānum dæle, þæt is, on þære sǣwle; hēo ne ge'endap næfre. Gif se biscop dēp be his āgnum willan, and wile bindan þone un-scyldigan, and þone scyldigan āliesan, þonne forliet hē þā miht þe him God forgeaf. Þeod winþ on gēan þeode, and rice on gēan rice.
- 30 Ealle mēnn ēow hatiaþ for minum naman. ~~Se~~ Hē ge'worhte fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē ge'hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearp ofslægen fram his āgnum folce. On þām ilcan gēare wæs se micla hungor geond Angel-cynn. Se mæsse-prēost āscap
- 35 þæt cild, and cwipþ: 'Wip'sæcst þū dēofle?' Þonne and-wyrt se god-fæder, and cwipþ: 'Ic wip'sace dēofle.' God ælmihtiga, ge'miltsa mē synn-fullum! Æþelred cyning cōm hām tō his āgenre þeode, and hē glædlice fram him eallum onfangen wearþ.
- 40 Crist, ūre Dryhten, be'bēad his leornung-cnihtum þæt hie scolden tæcan eallum þeodum þā ping þā hē self him tæhte. Gif gē forgiefaþ mannum hiera synna, þonne forgiefþ ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne niæg nān mann twām hlāfordum þeowian: oppe hē ānne hataþ and
- 45 oþerne lufaþ, oppe hē biþ ānum ge'hiersum and oþrum ungehiersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Engla-lande. Mēnn be'hōfiaþ gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge'endung þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sǣwle rēaf, and

50 biðaþ þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-

·molsnod, God hine ā·rærþ, and ge·bringþ tō·gædre sǣwle and lichaman tō þǣm ēcan life. Hwelc fæder wile sellan his cilde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·giefaþ þǣm cāsere þā þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sǣwol and-bidaþ þæs ēcan ǣristes.

55

Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Ēngla-land twēntig wintra. God ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wisra manna hēafod, and þā yflan mēnn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for þǣm þe hīe farap of þissum scortan life tō ēcum 60 wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fisca. Ne ge·wilna þū ōpres mannes ǣhta!

On þǣm landum eardodon Ēngle, ǣr þǣm þe hīe hider on land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe ne mihton hīe ā·breca. Þā ēodon hīe tō hiera scīpum. Þær 65 bēop swīpe manige byrig on þǣm lande, and on ǣlcra byrig biþ cyning.

God cwæp tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ge·healdan þē, and þīn wif, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna; þā 70 cwæp hē tō þǣm ieldran: 'gā and wyrc tō·dæg on mīnum win-gearde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þeah siþpan tō þǣm wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæp tō þǣm folce: 'Ic ēow blētsige on naman þæs Fæder, þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gastes.' Āra þīnum fæder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wif cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge·hæled, þurh ge·lēafan þære mēder.

Bēop ge·myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on

80 his god-spelle! Hē cwæp: 'Forġiefap, and ēow biþ for-
ġiefen; seġlap, and ēow biþ ġe-seald.'

Twēgen mēnn ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ġe-bid-
denne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim sċipum ūt on sǣ, and
ġe-feaht wiþ fēower sċip-hlæstas Dēniscra manna, and þāra
85 sċipa twā ġe-nam, and þā mēnn of-slāgene wǣron þe
þær-on wǣron. Þā cōmon þrēo sċipu. Þā ġe-fēngon hīe
þāra þrēora sċipa twā, and þā mēnn of-slōgon, ealle būtan
fifum. Se witega ā-wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe him
æt-ſiewdu wǣron, þæt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ælce healfe.
90 An þāra nīetena wæs on mēnniscra onsiene him æt-ſiewed,
ōþer on lēon onsiene, þridde on cealfes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ārestan mann rihtne and gōdne ġe-scōp, and
eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æþelwulfing wæs cyning
ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dæle þe under Dēna on-
95 wealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wæstmas, and ælc
yfel trēow bierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow
beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas.
Eadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ġe-sēoþ, and
ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ġe-hieraþ. Swā hwā swā seþþ
100 ānum þurstigum manne ceald wæter on mīnum naman, ne
for-liest hē his mēde. Ne fare ġē on hǣpenra manna weġe!
Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel
mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice ġe-cweden Engliſcra
105 þēode apostol. Þā hē ġe-seah þæt se mǣsta dæl þære þēode
his lāre for-sāwon, þā for-lēt hē hīe, and ġe-cēas þā hǣþnan
lēode. Ġif se blindra blindne lætt, hīe feallaþ bēgen on ānne
pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs
Suna; and hīe sind ealle ġe-lice mihtige. Betera is sēo
110 sāwol þonne se mēte, and betera se lichama þonne hiþ scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum mēttum ne leofaþ. Be healdap þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ, ac se heofonlica Fæder hie ā-fētt. Hē cwæþ, 'Ic neom oþrum mannum ge'lic;' swelce hē cwāde, 'Ic āna eom riht-wis, and þā oþre sind synn-fulle.'

115

Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cwepende: 'Ge'miltsa unc, Dawides sunu!' Hē cwæþ tō him: 'Ge'liefse gīt þæt ic inc mæge ge'hælan?' Hē cwæþ: 'Sīe inc æfter incrum ge'lēafan.' Æþelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ægþer ge mid land-here ge mid scīp-here, ¹²⁰ and his micel oferhergode. Se mann þe God forgiett, God forgiett ēac hine. Farap, and lērap ealle þēoda! Lērap hie þæt hie healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be'bēad! Sume mēnn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges. Se Hælend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, 'Hwone secgap ¹²⁵ mēnn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?' Hwæt secgē gē þæt ic sīe? Þū eart þæs libbendan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Gē secgap þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine ne on'cnēowon.' Gif hie þone hālgan Fæder on'cnēowen, þonne underfēngen hie mid ge'lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā- ¹³⁰ sende tō middan-gearde. Se weg is swīpe nearu and sticol sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weg is swīpe brād and smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wite. Dysīg biþ se weg-fērenda mann sē þe nimþ þone smēpan weg þe hine mis-lætt, and forlætt þone sticolan þe hine gebringþ tō þære byrig. Þæt ¹³⁵ ic ēow secgē on þēostrum, secgap hit on leohte; and þæt gē on ēare ge'hieraþ, bodiap uppan hrōfum. Hie scufon ūt hiera scīpu, and ge-wēndon him be'geondan sǣ.

Healdap and dōþ swā hwæt swā hie secgap; and ne dō gē nā æfter hiera weorcum: hie secgap, and ne dōþ. Eall ¹⁴⁰ hiera weorc hie dōþ þæt mēnn hie ge'seon. Hie lufiap þæt

man hie grēte on strætum. Ealā gē nāddran and nāddrena cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme?

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan life, and
 145 ūre eard nis nā hēr; ac wē sind hēr swelce weg-fērende
 mēnn: ān cymþ, ōþer færþ. Hwelc mann selþ his bearne
 nāddran, gif hit fisce bitt? Ælc þāra þe biitt, hē on-fēhþ;
 and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on heofona
 rīce þe cwipþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten;,' ac sē þe wyrþþ
 150 mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gæþ on heofona
 rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hun-
 dum weorpe. Ic hæbbe þeḡnas under mē: and ic cwepe tō
 þissum, 'gā,' and hē gæþ; and tō ōþrum, 'cum,' and hē
 cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrþ þis,' and hē wyrþþ.

155 Se Hælend ge-nam þā fif hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō-
 bræc, and tō-dælde betwix þām sittendum; swā ge-lice ēac
 þā fisceas tō-dælde; and hie ealle ge-nōg hæfdon. Þā þe
 þær æton wæron fēower þūsend manna, būtan cildum and
 wifum. Hie cōmon tō him, and tō him gebædon, and þus
 160 cwædon: 'Sōþlice þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēne gē þæt
 ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sēndenne: ne cōm ic sibbe tō
 sēndenne, ac sweord. Hē be-bēad þæt hie sæten ofer þære
 eorþan. Hē sægde þæt Norþ-manna land wære swiþe lang
 and swiþe smæl.

165 Hie ealle on þone cyning wæron feohtende, oþ þæt hie
 hine ofslægenne hæfdon. Ælc mann þe ōþre mēnn forsihþ
 biþ fram Gode forsewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō ge-hierenne,
 ge-hiere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum witegan, sē wæs Ionas ge-hāten:
 170 'Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þē secge.'

Lufaþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þām þe ēow yfel dōþ. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne lufaþ his brōþor, þone þe hē ġe'sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God, þone þe hē ne ġe'sihþ licham-lice? Seġe ūs hwonne þās 175 þing ġe'weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ġe'endunge.

Se Hælend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus: 'Mid hwām magon wē bycgan hlāf þissum folce?' Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wiste 180 þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ġe'liefan. Crīst ā'rærde Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum: 'Tō-liesaþ his bēndas, þæt hē gān mæge.' God is ælmihtig, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Ġē nyton on hwelcre tīde 185 ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þām bēo ġē ġearwe; for þām þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tīde þe ġē nyton. Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Ic hine cann, and ġif ic seġe þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ġe'lic.'

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste: 'Ġif þū sīe Godes sunu, cwep 190 tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā'wende tō hlāfum.' Þā and-wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā'writen, "ne leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum þām wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūpe." Se Hælend cōm tō him, þær hīe wæron ġe'gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibb betwix 195 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ġē nā ā'fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ġe'hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlice; seġe ūs for'ġiefnesse: hwæt sculon wē dōn?

II.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ge'hierp, and þā wyrp, biþ
ge'lic þām wisan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ge'timbrode.
Þā cōm þær regen and micel flōd, and þær blēowon windas,
and ā-hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll: sōþlice hit
5 wæs ofer stān ge'timbrod.

And ælc þāra þe ge'hierp þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrp,
sē biþ ge'lic þām dysigan menn, þe ge'timbrode his hūs ofer
sand-ċeosol. Þā rinde hit, and þær cōm flōd, and blēowon
windas, and ā-hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll; and
10 his hryre wæs micel.

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge'cēas; mīn ge'corena, on þām
wel ge'licode mīnre sāwle: ic ā'sette mīnne gāst ofer hine,
and dōm hē bodap þeodum. Ne flitt hē, ne hē ne hriemp,
ne nān mann ne ge'hierp his stefne on strætum. Tō'cwiesed
15 hrēod hē ne for'briett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā'dwæscp,
ær þām-þe hē ā'weorpe dōm tō sigē. And on his naman
þeoda ge'hyhtap.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice ut ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas cōmon
20 and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on stānihte, þær hit

næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlice ūp sprunġon, for-þæm-þe hie næfdon þære eorþan dīeþan; sōþlice, ūp sprunġenre sunnan, hie ā-drūġodon and forscrūncon, for-þæm-þe hie næfdon wytruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoxon, and forþrysmġdon þā. Sumu sōþlice fēollon on ġōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hund-fealdne, sum siextiġ-fealdne, sum þritiġ-fealdne. 25

XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ġe-worden þæm mēnn ġe-lic þe sēow ġōd sēd on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofersēow hit mid coccele on-middan þæm hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wurt wēox, and pone wæstm brōhte, þā æt-iowde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: 'Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū ġōd sēd on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?' Þā cwæp hē: 'þæt dyde unhold mann.' Þā cwædon þā þēowas: 'Wilt þū, wē ġāþ and ġadriap hie?' Þā cwæp hē: 'Nese: þy læs ġē pone hwæte ā-wyrtwalien, þonne ġē pone coccel ġadriap. Lætaþ æġþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þæm rīp-tīman ic seġġe þæm rīperum: "ġadriap ærest pone coccel, and bindaþ scēaf-mælum tō for-bærnenne; and ġadriap pone hwæte intō mīnum bērne."' 35 49

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ġe-lic ġe-hyddum gold-horde on þæm æcere. Pone be-hytt se mann þe hine fint, and for his blisse ġæþ, and seþ eall þæt hē āh, and ġe-byġþ pone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ġe-lic þæm mangere þe sōhte þæt ġōde mēre-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierpe mēregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde eall þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt mēre-grot. 45

Eft is heofona riçe ge'lic a'sendum ne'tte on þā sǣ, and of
 50 ælcum fisc-cynne gadriendum. Þā hie þā þæt ne'tt ūp
 a'tugon, and sæton be þām strande, þā ge'curon hie þā
 gōðan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hie a'wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Ġif hwelc mann hæfþ hūnd scēapa, and him losaþ ān of
 þām, hū, ne forlǣtt hē þā nigon and hund-nigontig on þām
 55 muntum, and gæþ, and seþ þæt ān þe forwearþ? And ġif
 hit ge'limpp þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow se'cge þæt hē
 swiþor ge-blissað for þām ānum þonne for þām nigon and
 hund-nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona riçe is ge'lic þām hīredes ealdre, þe on ærne-
 60 mergen ūt ēode a'hýran wyrhtan on his wīn-geard. Ġe'wor-
 denre ge'cwid-rǣdenne þām wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum āne
 pening wiþ his dægēs weorce, and a'sende hie on his wīn-
 geard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tīd, hē ge'seah
 65 ōpre on strāte idle standan. Þā cwæp hē: 'Gā gē on
 minne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ.' And hie þā
 ferdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigopan
 tīd, and dyde þām swā ge'lice. Þā ymbe þā endlyftan
 tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōpre standende, and þā sægde hē:
 'Hwý stande gē hēr ealne dæg idle?' Þā cwædon hie:
 70 'For þām þe ūs nān mann ne hýrde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'And
 gā gē on minne wīngeard.'

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen ge'worden, þā sægde se wīngeardes
 hlāford his gerēfan: 'Clipa þā wyrhtan, and a'ġief him
 hiera mēde; on'ginn fram þām y'temestan oþ þone fyrme-
 75 stan.' Eornostlice þā þā ge'cōmon þe ymbe þā endlyftan
 tīd cōmon, þā on'fengon hie ælc his pening. And þā þe



þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre onfōn ; þā onfēngon hīe syndrige þeningas. Þā ongunnon hīe murc-
 nian ongēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwædon : ‘ Þās
 ytemestan worhton āne tid, and þū dydest hīe ge’lice ūs, 80
 þe bāron byrþenna on þisses dægēs hāetan.’ Þā cwæþ hē
 and-swariende hiera ānum : ‘ Ealā þū frēond, ne dō ic þe
 nānne tēonan ; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrēenne wīþ
 ānum þeninge ? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā ; ic wile þissum
 ytemestum sellan eall swā micel swā þē. Oppe ne mōt ic 85
 dōn þæt ic wile ? Hwæper þe þīn ēage mǣnfull is for þām
 þe ic gōd eom ? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ytemeste, and þā
 ytemestan fyrmeste ; sōþlice manige sind ge’clipode, and
 fēa ge’corene.’

XXII. 2-14.

Heofona riče is ge’lic þām cyninge þe macode his suna 90
 giefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā ge’lapodan tō
 þām gieftum. Þā noldon hīe cuman. Þā sēnde hē eft ōpre
 þēowas, and sægde þām ge’lapodum : ‘ Nū ic ge’gearwode
 mīne feorme : mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind ofslāgene,
 and eall mīn þing sind gearu ; cumað tō þām gieftum.’ Þā 95
 forgiēmdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō
 his mangunge. And þā ōpre nāmon his þēowas, and mid
 tēonan ge’swēnc̃ton, and ofslōgon. Þā se cyning þæt ge-
 hīerde, þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his hēre tō, and fordyde
 þā mann-slagan, and hiera burg forbærnde. 100

Þā cwæþ hē tō his þēowum : ‘ Witodlice þās giefta sind
 gearwe, ac þā þe ge’lapode wæron ne sind wierpe. Gāþ nū
 tō wega gelætum, and cliþað tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce
 swā gē ge’mēten.’ Þā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas,
 and ge’gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ge’mētton, gōde and yfle ; 105
 þā wæron þā gieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum gefylðu.

Þā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge’sēon þā þe þær

sæton, and þā ge-seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid gief-
 licum rēafe gescrýdd. Þā cwæp hē : ‘ Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 110 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest gieflic rēaf?’ Þā swigode hē.
 And se cyning cwæp tō his þegnum : ‘ Ge-bindap his handa
 and his fēt, and weorpa hine on þā ýtterrān þēostru; þær biþ
 wōp and tōpa grīst-bitung.’ Witodlice manige sind ge-
 lapode, and fēa ge-corene.

XXV. I-13.

115 Þonne biþ heofona rīce ge-lic þæm tien fāmnum, þe þā
 leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on-gēan þone brýd-guman and
 þā brýd. Hiera fíf wæron dysige, and fíf glēawe. And þā fíf
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him;
 þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þæm leohtfatum.
 120 Þā se brýdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hie ealle, and slēpon.
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hriemde, and cwæp : ‘ Nū se
 brýdguma cymþ, farap him tō-gēanes.’ Þā ā-rison ealle þā
 fāmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. Þā cwædon þā
 dysigan to þæm wisum : ‘ Sellap ūs of ēowrum ele, for þæm
 125 ūre leohtfatu sind ā-cwēncu.’ Þā and-swarodon þā glēawan,
 and cwædon : ‘ Nese; þý læs þe wē and gē næbben genōg:
 gāþ tō þæm cīependum, and bycgap ēow ele.’ Witodlice,
 þā hie fērdon, and woldon bycgan, þā cōm se brýdguma;
 and þā þe gearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þæm
 130 giestum; and sēo duru wæs be-ločen. Þā æt niehstan cōmon
 þā ōpre fāmnan, and cwædon : ‘ Dryhten, Dryhten, læt ūs
 inn.’ Þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæp : ‘ Sōþ ic ēow
 secgē, ne cann ic ēow.’ Witodlice, waciap, for þæm þe gē
 nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tid.

XXV. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on elþēodignesse, and clipode his

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

þēowas, and be'tæhte him his æhta. And anum hē sealde
fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān : æghwelcum be his āgnum
mægne ; and fērde sōna.

Þā fērde sē þe þā fif pund underfēng, and ge'striende
ōþru fif. And eall-swā sē þe þā twā underfēng, ge'striende ¹⁴⁰
ōþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān underfēng, fērde, and
be'dealf hit on eorþan, and be'hýdde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlice æfter miclum fierste cōm þāra þēowa hlāford,
and dihte him ge'rād. Þā cōm sē þe þā fif pund underfēng,
and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæp : 'Hlāford, fif pund þū sealdest ¹⁴⁵
mē ; nū ic ge'striende oþru fif.' Þā cwæp his hlāford tō
him : 'Bēo bliþe, þū gōða þēow and ge'trēowa : for þām
þe þū wære ge'trēowe ofer lýtlu þing, ic ge'sette þē ofer
miclu ; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.' Þā cōm sē þe þā
twā pund underfēng, and cwæp : 'Hlāford, twā pund þū ¹⁵⁰
mē sealdest ; nū ic hæbbe ge'striened oþru twā.' Þā cwæp
his hlāford tō him : 'Ge'blissa, þū gōða þēow and ge'trēowa :
for þām þe þū wære ge'trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē
ge'sette ; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ge'fēan.' Þā cōm sē þe þæt
ān pund underfēng, and cwæp : 'Hlāford, ic wāt þæt ¹⁵⁵
þū eart heard mann : þū rīpst þær þū ne sēowe, and
gaderast þær þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of'drædd,
and be'hýdde þīn pund on eorþan ; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn
is.' Þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp : 'þū yfla
þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic ripe þær ic ne sēowe, ¹⁶⁰
and ic gadrige þær ic ne strēdde : hit ge'byrede þæt þū
be'fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme,
þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ānimap þæt pund æt him, and
sellap þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum
þāra þe hæfþ man selþ, and hē hæfþ ge'nōg ; þām þe næfþ, ¹⁶⁵
þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt'brogden. And
weorpaþ þone un-nyttan þēow on þā yterran þēostru ; þær
biþ wōp and tōpa grist-bitung.'



III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōþlice ealle mēnn spræcon āne spræce. Þā
þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dæle, hīe fundon ānne feld on
Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

Þā cwædon hīe him be'twēonan: 'Uton wyrčan ūs tiġelan,
5 and ælan hīe on fýre!' Witodlice hīe hæfdon tiġelan for
stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwædon: 'Uton
timbrian ūs ceastre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne! uton
weorþian ūrne naman, ær þæm þe wē sien tō-dælde geond
ealle eorþan!'

10 Witodlice Dryhten ā-stāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ġe-sāwe
þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn ġe-timbrodon.
And hē cwæþ: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecaþ ān
læden, and hīe be-gunnon þis tō wyrēenne: ne ġe-swicap hīe
ær þæm þe hit gearu sie; sōþlice uton cuman and tō-dælan
15 hīera spræce!'

Swā Dryhten hīe tō-dælde of þære stōwe geond ealle eorþan.
And for þæm man nemnde þā stōwe Babel for þæm þe þær
wæron tō-dælde ealle spræca.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ġe-hiersumnesse, and
20 clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: 'Nim þinne
ān-cennedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæm

lande Visionis hrafe, and ge·offra hine þær uppan ānre dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā·rās on þære ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāc samod, 25 on assum rīdende.

Þā on þām priddan dæge, þā hīe þā dūne ge·sāwon, þær þær hīe tō scoldon tō ofslēanne Isaāc, þā cwæþ Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiaþ ēow hēr mid þām assum sume hwile! ic and þæt cild gāþ unc tō ge·bīddenne, 30 and wit siþpan cumað sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe, and hē self bær his sweord and fȳr. Isaāc þā āscode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic āsciġe hwær sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fȳr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God fore- 35 scēawaþ, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hīe cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ge·sweotolode God; and hē þær weofod ā·rærde on þā ealdan wīsan, and þone wudu ge·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnēte, siþpan hē ofslægen wurde. Hē ge·band þā his 40 sunu, and his sweord ā·tēah, þæt hē hine ge·offrode on þā ealdan wīsan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ginnan, þā clipode Godes enġel arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se enġel him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā·cwēle þū 45 þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā·streġe ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on·cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on·drætst swīþe God, nū þū þīnne ān·cennedan sunu woldest ofslēan for him.'

Þā be·seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ge·seah þær ānne ramm be·twix þām brēmlum be þām hornum ge·hæftne, 50 and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þære offrunge, and hine þær ofsnāþ Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe *Dominus videt*, þæt is 'God ge·sihþ,' and giet is ge·sæġd swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ge·sihþ on dūne.'

- 55 Eft clíode se engél Abrahām, and cwæp: 'Ic sægde purh mē selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian þīnum āncennedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ege mære þonne his lif, ic þē nū blētsige, and þīnne of-spring ge-manig-fielde swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ċeosol
60 on sǣ; þīn ofspring sǣal āgan hiera fēonda geatu. And on þīnum sǣde bēoþ ealle þēoda ge-blētsode, for þām þe þū ge-hiersumodest mīnre hǣse þus.'

Abrahām þā ge-ċierde sōna tō his cnapum, and ferdon him hām sōna mid heofonlicre blētsunge.

III.

- 65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dǣle, Saba ge-hāten, snotor and wīs. Þā ge-hierde hēo Salomones hlisan, and cōm fram þām sūpernum ge-mǣrum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm mid mīcelre fare, and hier eolfendas bāeron sūperne wyrta, and dēor-wierpe gīmm-stānas, and un-gerīm gold. Sēo cwēn
70 þā hǣfde sprǣce wiþ Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt swā hēo on hier eortan ge-þōhte. Salomon þā hie lārde, and hier sægde ealra þara worda andgiet þe hēo hine āscode. Þā ge-seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære tempel þe hē ge-timbrod hǣfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode
75 offrode, and þæs cyninges manig-fealde þegnunga, and wæs tō þām swīpe of-wundrod þæt hēo næfde furþor nānne gāst, for þām þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæp þā tō þām cyninge: 'Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ge-hierde on mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde
80 ge-liefan ær þām þe ic self hit ge-sāwe. Nū hǣbbe ic ā-fandod þæt mē nās be healfum dǣle þīn mārþo ge-cýped. Mære is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlisa wære þe ic ge-hierde. Eadige sind þīne þēgnas and þīne þēowas, þe simle æt-foran þē standað, and þīnne wīsdōm ge-hierað.
85 Ge-blētsod sie se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ge-ċeas and ge-sette

ofer Israhēla riče, þæt þū dōmas sette and riht-wisnesse.' Hēo for-geaf þæm cyninge þā hund-twelftig punda goldes, and ungerim dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra gimmstāna. Salomon ēac for-geaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo giernde æt him; and hēo ge-wende on-geān tō hier eþle mid hiere 90 þegnum. Salomon þā wæs ge-mærsod ofer eallum eorþlicum cyningum, and ealle þēoda ge-wilnodon þæt hīe hine ge-sāwen, and his wīsdōm ge-hīerden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ge-tācnunge þære hālgan ge-lapunge ealles 95 crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þæm ge-sibbsuman Crīste tō ge-hīerenne his wīsdōm and þā god-spellican lāre þa hē ā-stealde, and be on-liehtunge þæs sōþan ge-lēafan, and be þæm tōweardan dōme, be ūre sāwle un-dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs ge-mænelican æristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miclum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum gimmstānum and wyrt-bræþum; and þæt bæron ōlfendas. Sēo ge-lēaffulle ge-lapung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sægðan lāc æfter gāstlicum andgiete. Hēo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 ge-lēafan, and wyrtbræþas þurh ge-bedu, and dēorwierþe gimmas þurh fægernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra mægna. Be þisse ge-lapunge cwæþ se witega tō Gode: *Adstitit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate*, þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stent æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110 gierlan, ymb-scrýdd mid manigfealdre fægnesse.' Sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ge-lapung, is ge-glenged mid dēorwierþre frætwunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sægde Salomone ealle hiere dīegolnessa, and sēo 115 ge-lapung ge-openaþ Crīste hier e inn-gehygd and þa dīeglan ge-þohtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Ōlfendas bæron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne

intō Hierusalēm ; for þām þe þā hæþnan, þe ær wæron
 120 ge'hoferode purh gitsunge and atollice purh leahtras, bæron,
 purh hiera ge'cierrednesse and ge'lēafan, þā gāstlican lāc
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ge'tim-
 brunga, and þegnunga ; and sēo ge'lapung wundraþ Crīstes
 125 wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is
 of him. Hē ge'timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne
 middangeard, and ealle ge'sceafta ge'sette on þrim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ge'mete, and
 on hēfe, and on ge'tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hǣlo and
 130 folca ā'līesednes, and þā sind ge'sǣlige þe him þegniap tō
 ge'cwēmednesse on þām gāstlicum ge'rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sǣgde þæt hiera nǣre be healfum dǣle ge'sǣgd
 be Salomones mǣrþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ge'lapung,
 oppe ge'hwelc hālig sǣwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þære heo-
 135 fonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ge'sihþ hēo micle mǣran mǣrþo
 and wuldor þonne hiera ær on life purh witegān oppe apo-
 stolas ge'cȳdd wære. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
 ge'sēon, ne nān ēare ge'hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte
 ā'smēan þā þing þe God gearcāþ þām þe hine lufiāþ. Þā
 140 þing wē magon be'gietan, ac wē ne magon hīe ā'smēan,
 ne ūs nǣfre ne ā'þriett þāra gōða ge'nyhtsumnes.

Crist is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
 woldon ge'sēon þone ge'sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
 ge'hieran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum
 145 þēodum ge'wilniap mēnn tō ge'sēonne þone ge'sibbsuman
 Crist purh ge'lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ge'hieran,
 and hīe him dæg-hwǣmlīce þā gāstlican lāc ge'offriap on
 manigfealdum ge'metum.

IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone

witegan Daniël, for þæm þe hē tō-wearp hiera dēofol-gield, ¹⁵⁰
and cwædon ān-mōdlice tō þæm fore-sægdan cyninge Cýrum:
‘Betæc us Daniël, þe urne god Bēl tō-wearp, and þone dracan
ā-cwealde þe wē on be-liefdon; gif þū hine forstentst, wē
forðilgiap þe and þinne hired.’

Þā ge-seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōde wæron, and nīe- ¹⁵⁵
dunga þone witegan him tō handum ā-scēaf. Hīe þā hine
ā-wurpon intō ānum sēape, on þæm wæron seofon lēon, þæm
man sealde dæghwæmlice twā hrīperu and twā scēap, ac him
wæs þā of-togen ælcas fōdan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes
mann ā-bitan-scolden. of 152.

On þære tide wæs sum oþer witega on Jūdēa-lande, his ¹⁶⁰
nama wæs Abacuc, sē bær his risterum mēte tō æcere. Þā
cōm him tō Godes engel, and cwæp: ‘Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and seþe Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona
sēape.’ Abacuc andwyrde þæm engle: ‘Lā lēof, ne ge-seah ¹⁶⁵
ic næfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēap nāt.’

Þā se engel ge-læhte hine be þæm feaxe, and hine bær
tō Babilōne, and hine sette bufan þæm sēape. Þā clipode se
Abacuc: ‘þū Godes pēow, Daniël, nim þās lāc þe þe God
sende!’ Daniël cwæp: ‘Mīn Dryhten Hælend, sie þe lof ¹⁷⁰
and weorþ-mynd þæt þū mē ge-mundest.’ And hē þā þære
sande brēc. Witodlice Godes engel þær-rihte mid swif-
tum flyhte ge-brōhte þone disc-þegn, Abacuc, þær hē hine
ær ge-nam.

Se cyning þā Cýrus on þæm seofopan dæge ēode drēorig ¹⁷⁵
tō þāra lēona sēape, and inn be-seah, and efne þā Daniël
sittende wæs ge-sundfull on-middan þæm lēonum. Þā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne: ‘Mære is se God þe Daniël
on be-liefp.’ And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā-tēah of þæm
scræfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ær for-dōn woldon. ¹⁸⁰
Þæs cyninges hæs wearþ hrædlice ge-frēmed, and þæs
witegan ehteras wurdon ā-scofene betwix þā lēon, and hīe

þær-rihte mid grædigum ƿeaflum hīe ealle tō-tæron. þā
 cwæþ se cyning : ' Forhtien and on-dræden ealle eorþ-būend
 185 Daniēles God, for þæm þe hē is Ā-liesend and Hælend,
 wyrēnde tæcnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.'

V.

Nabochodonosor, se hæþena cyning, ge-hergode on Godes
 folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mǣn-dædum God þæt
 ge-þafode. þā ge-nam hē þā mǣpm-fatu, gyldenu and sil-
 190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him
 ge-lædde. Hit ge-lamp eft sippan þæt hē on swefne āne
 ge-sihþe be him selfum ge-seah, swā swā him sippan ā-ēode.

Æfter þissum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan
 his healle mid ormætre ūp-āhafennesse, heriende his weorc
 195 and his miht, and cwæþ : ' Hū, ne is þis sēo miclē Babilōn,
 þe ic self ge-timbrode tō cyne-stōle and tō þrymme, mē
 selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid minum āgnum mægne
 and strēngþo?' Ac him clīpode þærrihte tō swīpe egeslic
 stefn of heofonum, þus cwepende : ' Þū Nabochodonosor,
 200 þīn rīce ge-witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mannum ā-worpen,
 and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gærs, swā
 swā oxa, seofon gēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica
 God ge-wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for-giefþ rīce þæm
 þe hē wile.'

205 Witodlice on þære ilcan tīde wæs þeos spræc ge-fylled
 ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid
 wildēorum, leofode be gæarse, swā swā nieten, oþ þæt his
 feax wēox swā swā wif-manna, and his næglas swā swā
 earnes clawa.

210 Eft sippan him for-geaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ge-witt,
 and hē cwæþ : ' Ic Nabochodonosor ā-hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō
 heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for-giefen, and ic þā
 blētsode pone hīehstan God, and ic herede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þām þe his miht is ēce, and his rīce stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-būend ²¹⁵ sind tō nāhte ge'tealde on his wiþ'metennesses. Æfter his willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ'stande, oþþe him tō cwepe 'hwȳ dēst þū swā?' On þære tide mīn andgiet ge'wende tō mē, and ic be'cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and mīn ²²⁰ mēnnisce hīw mē be'cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ge'ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þām þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge'ēaþ-mēdan þā þe on mōdignesse faraþ.' ²²⁵

Þus ge'ēaþmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.

IV.

SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē ge·hāten, of þære mægpe Dan; his wif wæs un·tiemend, and hīe wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes engēl, and cwæp þæt hīe scolden habban sunu him
5 ge·mænne; ‘ne hē ealu ne drince næfre oppe wīn, ne nāht fūles ne þicge; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cildhāde; and man ne mōt hine efsian oppe be·scieran, for þām þe hē on·ginþ tō ā·liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa þēowte.’

- 10 Hēo ā·cēnde þā sunu, swā swā hiera sægde se engēl, and hēt hine Samson; and hē swīpe wēox; and God hine blēt·sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtig on micelre strēngþo, swā þæt hē ge·læhte āne lēon be wege, þe hine ā·bitan wolde, and tō·brægd hīe tō styccum, swelce he
15 tō·tære sum ēapelic ticcen.

- Hē be·gann þā tō winnenne wip þā Philistēos, and hiera fela ofslōg and tō scame tūcode, þeah þe hīe onweald hæfden ofer his lēode. Þā ferdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone, and hēton his lēode þæt hīe hine ā·gēafen tō hiera onwealde,
20 þæt hīe wrecan mihten hiera tēon·rædenne mid tintregum on him. Hīe þā hine ge·bundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum and hine ge·læddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs fægnodon swīpe; urnon him tō·gēanes ealle hlýdende; wol·don hine tintregian for hiera tēon·rædenne. Þā tō·brægd
25 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō·burston þe hē mid

ge·bunden wæs. And hē ge·læhte þā sōna sumes assan cinn·bān þe hē þær funde, and ge·feht wip hīe, and of·slōg ān þūsend mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā swiþe of·pyrst for þām wundorlican sleġe, and bæd þone heofon·lican God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, for þām þe on þære 30 nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þām cinnbāne of ānum tēþ wæter ; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne pancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten. And hīe þæs sæg·nodon ; 35 be·sætton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode ; woldon hine ge·niman mid þām þe hē üt ēode on ærne·merġen, and hine of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·geat ; and ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middles his fēondum, and ge·nam þā burg·geatu, and ge·bær on his hrycge mid þām postum, 40 swā swā hīe be·locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe·weardum þām cnolle ; and ēode swā or·sorg of hiera ge·sih·pum.

Hine be·swāc swā·þeah sippan ān wif, Dalila ge·hāten, of þām hǣpnan folce, swā þæt hē hier e sægde, þurh hier e swic· 45 dōm be·pæht, on hwām his strēngþo wæs and his wundorlicu miht. Þā hǣpnan Philistēi be·hēton hier e sēattas wip þām þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Þā ā·scode hēo hine georne mid hier e olācunge on hwām his miht wære ; and hē hier e andwyrde : ‘ Gif ic bēo ge·bunden mid seofon 50 rāpum, of sinum ġeworhte, sōna ic bēo ge·wield.’ Þæt swicole wif þā be·geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sier·wunge swā wearþ ge·bunden. And him man cȳpde þæt þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā swā hēfel·prædas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwām his miht 55 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge·bunden mid eall·niwum rāpum ; and hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā ōpre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·þeah, þæt hē hier e sægde æt niēh-

stan : ' Ic eom Gode ge·hālgod fram mīnum cildhāde ; and
 60 ic næs næfre ge·eƿsod, ne næfre be·scoren ; and gif ic bēo
 be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtig, oþrum mannum ge·lic ; '
 and hēo lēt þā swā.

Hēo þā on sumum dæge, þā þā hē on slæpe læg, for-
 ·cearf his seofon loccas, and ā·weahte hine siþþan ; þā wæs
 65 hē swā unmihtig swā swā oþre mēnn. And þā Philistēi
 ge·fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be·læwde, and ge-
 ·læddon hine on·weg ; and hēo hæfde þone sceaƿ, swā swā
 him ge·wearp.

Hie þā hine ā·blēndon, and ge·bundenne læddon on
 70 heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byrig, and on cwear-
 ·terne be·lucon tō langre fierste : hēton hine grindan æt
 hiera hand·cweorne. Þā wēoxon his loccas and his miht
 eft on him. And þā Philistēi full·bliþe wæron : pancodon
 hiera Gode, Dagon ge·hāten, swelce hie þurh his fultum
 75 hiera fēond ge·wielden.

Þā Philistēi þā micle feorme ge·worhton, and ge·sam-
 ·nodon hie on sumre ūp·flōra, ealle þā hēafod·mēnn, and
 ēac swelce wif·mēnn, þreo þūsend manna on micelre blisse.
 And þā þā hie bliþost wæron, þā bædon hie sume þæt Sam-
 80 son mōste him macian sum gamen ; and hine man sōna
 ge·fette mid swiþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan
 be·twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum
 stōd þæt hūs eall ge·worht. And Samson þā plegode
 swiþe him ætforan ; and ge·læhte þā swēoras mid swiþlicre
 85 mihte, and slōg hie tō·gædre þæt hie sōna tō·burston ; and
 þæt hūs þā ā·feoll eall, þām folce tō dēape, and Samson
 forþ mid, swā þæt hē micle mā on his dēape ā·cwealde
 þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

V.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten ieg-land is eahta hund mila lang, and twā hund mila brād; and hēr sind on þām ieglande fif geþeodu: Eŋglicsc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ærest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas. Þā cōmon of Armenia, and ge'sæton sūpan-wearde Bretene ærest. Þā 5 ge-lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūpan of Scithian mid langum scīpum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ærest on Norþ-ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hie þær mōsten wunian. Ac hie noldon him liefan, for þām þe hie cwædon þæt hie ne mihten ealle æt'gædre ge'wunian þær. 10 And þā cwædon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæpre rād ge'læran: wē witon oþer iegland hēr-be-ēastan; þær gē magon eardian, gif gē willaþ; and gif hwā ēow wip'stēnt, wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt gē hit mægen ge'gān.'

Þā ferdon þā Peohtas, and geferdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūpan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him a'bædon wif æt Scottum on þā gerād þæt hie ge'curen hiera cyne-cynn ā on þā wif-healfe. Þæt hie hēoldon swā lange sibban.

And þā ge-lamp ymbe gēara ryne þæt Scotta sum dæl 20 ge'wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dæl ge'ēodon; and wæs hiera hēre-toga Rēoda ge'hāten: fram þām hie sind ge'nemende Dāl-rēodi.

Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentīnus on-fēngon rīce,
25 and rīcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hengest and Horsa, fram Wyr-
tgeorne ge-lapode, Bretta cyninge, ge-sōhton Bretene on pām
stēde þe is ge-nemned Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum tō ful-
tume, ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

30 Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on-gēan Peohtas; and hīe swā
dydon, and sigē hæfdon swā hwær swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārān
fultum; and hēton him seċgan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þæs
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him mārān fultum. Þā cōmon
35 þā mēn of þrim mægþum Ġermānie: of Eald-seaxum, of
Ġnglūm, of Ġotum.

Of Ġotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo
mægþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-
seaxum þe man nū-giet hætt 'Ġotena cynn.' Of Eald-
40 seaxum cōmon Ġeast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā sippān stōd wēste betwix Ġotum and
Seaxum—Ġeast-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Mierce, and ealle Norp-
hymbre.

455. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wip Wyr-tgeorne
45 þām cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge-cweden Ægles-þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of-slōg. And æfter þām Hen-
gest fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wip Brettas in þære
stōwe þe is ge-cweden Creċgan-ford, and þær of-slōgon
50 fēower þūsēd wera. And þā Brettas þā for-lēton Cēnt-
land, and mid micle ēge flugon tō Lunden-byrig.

473. Hēr Hengest and Æsc ge-fuhton wip Wēalas, and
ge-nāmon un-ārīmedlicu hēre-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon
þā Ġngle swā swā fyr.

55 787. Hēr nam Beorht-rīc cyning Offan dohtor Ġad-burge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest þrēo scipu; and þā se

ge-rēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drifan tō þæs cyninges tūne, þȳ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man ofslōg. Þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Ðeniscra manna þe Angelcynnes land ge-sōhton. 60

851. Hēr Ćeorl ealdor-mann ge-feaht wiþ hæþne męnn mid Defena-scīre æt Wiċgan-beorge, and þær miċel wæl ge-slōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þȳ ilcan ġēare Æþelstān cyning and Ealhġere dux miċelne ġere ofslōgon æt Sand-wiċ on Ćęnt; and nigon 65 scīpu ge-fēngon, and þā ōþru ge-flēmdon; and hæþne męnn ærest ofer winter sǣton.

And þȳ ilcan ġēare cōm fēorþe healf hund scīpa on Tēmese-mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara-burg, and Lunden-burg, and ge-flēmdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēmese on Sūþriġe; and him ge-feaht wiþ Æþelwulf cyning and Æþelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mǣste wæl ge-slōgon on hæpnum ġere þe wē seġgan ġierdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siġe nāmon. 75

867. Hēr fōr se ġere of Ēast-ęnglum ofer Humbre-mūþan tō Eoforwiċ-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs miċel un-ġeþwǣrnes þære þēode betwix him selfum, and hīe hæfdon ġiera cyning ā-worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-ġecyndne cyning under-fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on ġēare tō þām 80 ġe-ċierdon þæt hīe wiþ þone ġere winnende wæron; and hīe þēah miċle fierd ge-gadrodon, and þone ġere sōhton æt Eoforwiċ-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre bræcon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þær wæs un-ġemetlic wæl ge-slāġen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēġen ofslāġene; and sēo lāf wiþ þone ġere friþ nam.

VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe ge'læred munuc cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte
Benedictes stōwe, on Æpelredes cyninges dæge, to Dūn-
stāne ærce-biscope, prim gearum ær þǣm þe hē forþfērde,
and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hie æt spræce, oþ
5 þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Eadmunde, swā swā Ead-
mundes sweord-bora hit reahte Æpelstāne cyninge, þā þā
Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs for-eal-
dod mann. Þā ge'sette se munuc ealle þā ge'rēcednesse on
ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam
10 gearum, þā ā-wendon wē hit on Englisc, swā swā hit hēr-
æfter stent. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gearum ge-
wende hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode
ge'sett on þǣm ilcan mynstre.

Eadmund se ēadiga, East-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and
15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æpelum þēawum þone
ælmihigan God. Hē wæs ēap-mōd and ge'þungen, and
swā ān-ræd purh-wunode þæt hē nolde ā'būgan tō bimer-
fullum leahtrum, ne on nāwpre healfe hē ne ā'hielde his
þēawas, ac wæs simle ge'myndig þære sōpan lāre: 'Gif þū
20 eart tō hēafod-menn ge'sett, ne ā'hēfe þū þē, ac bēo be-
twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.' Hē wæs
cystig wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid
wel-willendnesse ge'wissode his folc simle tō riht-wisnesse,
and þǣm rēpum stierde, and ge'sæliglice leofode on sōpum
25 ge'lēafan.

Hit ge'lamp þā æt niehstan þæt þā De'niscan lēode fērdon mid scīp-herē, hergiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā swā hiera ge'wuna is. On þām flotan wāron þā fyrmestan hēafod-menñ, Hinguar and Hubba, ge'ānlæhte þurh dēofol, and hīe on Norþhymbra-lande ge'lēndon mid æscum, and 30
 ā'wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of'slōgon. Þā ge'wende Hinguar ēast mid his scīpum, and Hubba be'lāf on Norþhymbra-lande, ge'wunnum sige mid wæl-hrēownesse. Hinguar þā be'cōm tō East-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twēntig gēara wæs, sē þe West- 35
 seaxna cyning sibban wearþ mære. And se fore-sægða Hinguar færlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be'stealcode, and þā lēode slōg, weras and wif, and þā ungewittigan cild, and to bismere tūcode þā bilewitan Cristenan. Hē sende þā sibban sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē 40
 ā'būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte. Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Æadmunde cyninge, and Hinguare ærende him arodlice ā'bēad: 'Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne and sigefæst on sē and on lande, hæfþ fela þēoda ge'weald, and cōm nū mid fierde færlīce hēr tō lande, þæt 45
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē þe dælan þīne dieglan gold-hordas and þīra ieldrena ge'strēon arodlice wiþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, gif þū cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæge him wiþ'standan.' 50

Hwæt þā Æadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him þā ge'hendost wæs, and wiþ hine smēade hū hē þām rēpan Hinguare andwyrðan scolde. Þā forhtode se biscop for þām færlīcan ge'limpe, and for þæs cyninges life, and cwæþ þæt him ræd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge'buge þe 55
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swigode se cyning, and be'seah tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt niehstan cynelice him tō: 'Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ge'tāwode þās earman.

land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ge'feohhte
 60 fēolle wip þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.
 And se biscop cwæp: 'Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þin folc
 lip ofslægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan
 mæge, and þās flot-menn cumað, and þē cwicne ge'bindað,
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ge'beorge, oppe þū þē swā
 65 ge'beorge þæt þū būge tō him.' Þā cwæp Ēadmund cyning,
 swā swā hē full-cēne wæs: 'þæs ic ge'wilnige and ge'wysce
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be'life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum,
 þe on hiera beðdum wurdon mid bearnum and wifum færlīce
 ofslægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ge-
 70 wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swiþor sweltan,
 gif ic þorfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā'būgan fram his bi-gengum æfre, ne fram
 his sōpre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.'

Æfter þissum wordum hē ge'wende tō þām ærend-racan þe
 75 Hinguar him tō sende, and sægde him un-forht: 'Witodlice
 þū wære nū wierpe slæges, ac ic nyle ā'fylan on þīnum fūlum
 blōde mīne clānan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste folgige, þe
 ūs swā ge'bysnode; ac ic blīpelice wile bēon ofslægen
 purh ēow, gif hit swā God fore-scēawap. Far nū swiþe hraþe,
 80 and sege þīnum rēpan hlāforde, "ne ā'býhp næfre Ēadmund
 Hinguar on life, hǣpnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hǣlende
 Crīste ærest mid ge'lēasan on þissum lande ge'būge."

Þā ge'wende se ærend-raca arodlice on'weġ, and ge'mette
 be weġe þone wæl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 85 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sægde þām ārleasan hū him ge'and-
 wyrd wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þām scīp-here
 þæt hie þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse
 for'seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þām þe Hinguar cōm,
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hǣlendes ge'myndig, and ā'wearp
 his wǣpnu; wolde ge'efenlācan Crīstes ge'bysnngum, þe

forbēad Petre mid wāpnum tō winnenne wip þā wæhlrēowan lūdeiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Ēadmund ge'bundon, and ge'bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā siþþan læddon þone ge'lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ- 95 fæstan trēowe, and tiegdon hine þær-tō mid heardum bēndum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode betwix þām swinglum mid sōþum ge'lēafan tō Hælande Crīste; and þā hāþnan þā for his ge'lēafan wurdon wōdlice ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume: 100 hīe scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be'seġt mid hiera scotungum, swelce īles byrsta, swā swā Sebastīānus wæs. Þā ge'seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æpela cyning riolde Crīste wip'sacan, ac mid ānrædum ge'lēafan hine æfre clipode: hēt hine þā 105 be'hēafdian, and þā hāþnan swā dydon. Betwix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā'giet, þā tugon þā hāþnan þone hālgan tō sleġe, and mid ānum swenġe slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sāwol siþode ge'sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum mann ge'hende ge'healden, þurh God be'hýdd þām hāþnum, 110 þe þis ge'hierde eall, and hit eft sæġde, swā swā wē hit seġgaþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-here fērde eft tō sċīpe, and be'hýddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þām piccūm brēmrum, þæt hit be'byrġed ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste siþþan hīe 115 ā-farene wæron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe wæs, þær hiera hlāfordes lic læġ būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīpe sārīge for his sleġe on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodīge. Þā sæġde se scēawere þe hit ær ge'seah, þæt þā flotmenn hæfden þæt hēafod mid him; and 120 wæs him ge'pūht, swā swā hit wæs full'sōþ, þæt hīe be'hýdden þæt hēafod on þām holte for'hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā endemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ge'hwær, geond þýflas and brēmras, gif hīe ā-hwær mihten

- 125 *ge'metan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac miċel wundor þæt ān wulf*
wearp ā'sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be'wērienne þæt
hēafod wiþ þā ōþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hīe ēodon þā
sēcende and simle clipiende; swā swā hit ge'wunelic is þām
þe on wuda gāþ oft, 'hwær eart þū nū, ge'fēra?' And him
130 *andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr;'* and swā ge'lōme
clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera ænig
clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be'cōmon þurh þā clipunge. him tō.
þā læg se græga wulf þe be'wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his
twæm fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be'clypped, grædiġ and hun-
135 grig, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on'byrgan, ac
hēold hit wiþ dēor. þā wurdon hīe ofwundrode þæs
wulfes hierd-rædenne, and þæt hālīge hēafod hām feredon
mid him, þanciende þām Ælmihtigan ealra his wundra.
Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō
140 tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge'wēnde eft siþþan
tō wuda on'gēan.

- þā land-lēode þā siþþan lēgdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan
bodīge, and be'byrigdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre
hrædunge, and ċirīcan ā'rærdon sōna him on'uppan. Eft
145 þā on fierste, æfter fela gēarum, þā sēo hęrgung ge'swāc,
and sibb wearp for'giefen þām ge'swēncan folce, þā fēngon
hīe tō'gædre, and worhton āne ċirīcan weorþlice þām hālgan,
for þām þe ge'lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt
þām ge'bed-hūse þær hē be'byrged wæs. Hīe woldon þā
150 fērian mid folclīcre weorþmynde þone hālgan lichaman, and
lēcgan innan þære ċirīcan. þā wæs miċel wundor þæt hē
wæs eall swā ge'hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clænum licha-
man, and his swēora wæs ge'hæled, þe ær wæs forslægen, and
wæs swelce ān seolcen præd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
155 sweotolunge hū hē ofs-lægen wæs. Eac swelce þā wunda,
þe þā wælhreowan hæþnan mid ge'lōmum scotungum on his
lice macodon, wæron ge'hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;

and hē līp swā onsund oþ þisne and-weardan dæg, and-bidiende æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs cýpp, þe līp un-formolsnod, þæt hē būtan forligre hēr on 160 worulde leofode, and mid clænum life tō Crīste sīpode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge-hāten, æt þæs hālgan byrgenne, on ge-bedum and fæstennum manigu gēar sīppan. Sēo wolde efsian ælce gēare þone sanct, and his næglas ceorfan sieferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālig-dōme 165 on weofode. Þā weorþode þæt land-folc mid ge-lēafan þone sanct, and þēodred bīscop þearle mid giefum on golde and on seolfre, þām sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sæl un-gesælige þēofas eahta on ānre nihte tō þām ār-weorþan hālgan; woldon stelan þā 170 mǣpmas þe mēnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slecge swīpe þā hæspan, sum hīera mid fēolan fēolode ymb-ūtan, sum ēac under-dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hīera mid hlæddre wolde on-lūcan þæt ēag-þýrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earm- 175 lice fērdon, swā þæt se hāлга wer hīe wundorlice ge-band, ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hīera nān ne mihte þæt morþ ge-fremman ne hīe þanon ā-styrian; ac stōdon swā oþ mergen. Mēnn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā weargas hangodon, sum on hlæddre, sum lēat tō ge-delfe, 180 and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ge-bunden. Hīe wurdon þā ge-brōhte tō þām bīscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā-hōn on hēam gealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ge-myndig hū se mild-heorta God clipode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr standap: *Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses*, 'þā þe man lætt 185 tō dēape ā-līes hīe ūt simle.' And ēac þā hālgan canōnes bēc ge-hādodum for-bēodap ge bīscopum ge prēostum tō bēonne ymbe þēofas, for þām þe hit ne ge-byrep þām þe bēoþ ge-corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe ge-þwær-lēcan scylen on æniges mannes dēape, gif hīe bēoþ Dryhtnes 190

þeġnas. Eft þā þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan
 be'hrēowsode mid ġeomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm sētte
 þām unġesæligum þeofum, and hit be'sārgode æfre oþ his
 lifes ende, and þā lēode bæd ġeorne þæt hīe him mid fæsten
 195 fullice þrīe dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him
 ārian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ġe'hāten, rīce
 for worulde, un-ġewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
 mid rīcetera swiþe, and hēt him æt'iewan orgellice swiþe
 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ġe'sund wære; ac swā hraþe
 swā hē ġe'seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā āwēdde hē sōna,
 and wæl-hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlice ġe'endode yflum
 dēaþe. Þis is þām ġe'lic þe se ġe'lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius
 sægde on his ġesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līþ on
 205 Rōme-byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāġe ġe
 ġōde ġe yfle; ac God hīe ġe'stilde swā þæt þær swulton
 on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt'gædre; þā ġeswicon
 þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēniscum ġe-
 dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē ġe'hierdon on folclīce sprāce be þām
 hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ġe'write sēttan, ac hīe
 wāt ġe'hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum
 oþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā'ræran eft on
 dōmes dæġe onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmund hālne
 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæg, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme.
 Wierþe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe
 man weorþode and wel ġe'lōgode mid clānum Godes þēowum
 tō Cristes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mærra þonne
 mēnn mæġen ā'smēan. Nis Angel-cynn be'dæled Dryhtnes
 220 hālgena, þonne on Ēngla-lande līcgaþ swelce hālgan swelce
 þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte
 Æþelprýþ on Ēlig, and ēac hīere sweostor, onsund on lic-
 haman, ġe'lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela oþre on

Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā hit
wīde is cūþ, þāem Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ge-liefdon. 225
Crīst ge-sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is
æelmihtig God þe wyrcaþ swelc wundra, þēah þe þā earman
Iūdeiscan hine eallunga wīþsōcen, for þāem þe hīe sind
ā-wiergde, swā swā hīe wȳscton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
wundra ge-worht æt hiera byrgennum, for þāem þe hīe ne 230
ge-liefað on þone lifendan Crīst; ac Crīst ge-sweotolaþ
mannum hwær se gōða ge-lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundra
wyrcaþ þurh his hālgan wīde geond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe
wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þāem Hālgan
Gāste, ā būtan ende. 235

NOTES.

The references marked 'Gr.' are to the pages and paragraphs of the grammar; paragraph-references in () are to the numbered paragraphs in the grammar.

I. SENTENCES.

- Line 2. *sô*. Gr. 21. 1.
pis sind. Gr. 45. 2.
l. 6. *selp*. Gr. 45. 5.
l. 7. *sêo ælmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.
l. 12. *geworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).
l. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.
næfre . . ne . . nānes. Gr. 52. 2. *ne was* is usually contracted into *næs*; the full form is used here because the *was* is emphatic.
l. 17. *hêt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.
l. 23. *Æpelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.
l. 24. *Æscas-dūn*. *sf.* Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'
l. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52.
l. 28. *ponne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.
l. 37. *ælmihtiga*. Gr. 43. (4).
l. 43. *ðower se heofonlica Fæder*. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.
l. 50. *bēo*. Gr. 48. (6).
l. 52. *tō*, for.
l. 56. *twēntig wintra*. Gr. 18.
l. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.
l. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).
l. 61. *fisca*. Gr. 41. 3.
l. 63. *pēm*, those.
hider on land, lit. hither on to land, = to this land.
l. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *blēdsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rītsian* from *rīte*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.
l. 80. *godspell*. The original form of this word was probably *gōd-spell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggélion*.

Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *god* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspjall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. hīe. Gr. 19.

l. 89. him on Ælce healfe, lit. 'to (for) themselves on each side,' = on every side (of themselves).

l. 92. rihtne. Gr. 42. 5.

l. 93. Æpelwulf-ing. Gr. 38.

l. 101. fare gē. Gr. 22. 7.

l. 106. forsāwon. A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.

l. 107. gif se blinda blindne lætt. *gif* here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (*wiſtęnt*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

l. 114. cwæde. Gr. 48. (5).

l. 118. mæge. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 119. sīe. Gr. 47. (A).

l. 120. Scotland is here used in its older sense of 'Ireland.' Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

l. 121. his. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 123. healden. Gr. 48. (2).

l. 124. wære. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 132. sē þe. Gr. 21.

l. 135. þæt. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. on ðære. Gr. 51. 2.

l. 138. gewęndon him, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.

l. 139. dō gē. Gr. 22.

l. 142. grēte. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

l. 145. swelce, adverb, 'as it were.'

l. 151. nime. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 161. cōme. Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.

l. 166. ofslægenne. Gr. 46. 5.

l. 176. geweorpen. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)

l. 180. wolde. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 191. bēon. Gr. 48. (2).

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

1. 1. *pās mīn word*. Gr. 43. 8.
1. 16. *āweorpe*. Gr. 49. (8).
1. 20. *hit* refers back to *sæd*, l. 18.
1. 22. *ūp sprungenre sunnan*. Gr. 41. 2.
1. 28. *is geworden*. An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.
1. 32. *hine*, reflexive, Gr. 19.
1. 40. *tō forbærnenne*. We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4. (1).
1. 52. *on hiera fatu*. Compare I. 137.
1. 60. *gewordenre gecwidrædenne pām wyrhtum*. A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventionem autem factam cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
1. 67. *dyde pām swā gelice*. The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.
1. 86. *pæt*. Gr. 21.
1. 90. *suna*, dative, 'for his son.'
1. 106. *giefthūs*. *hūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *hūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldhūs* (fire-house).
1. 107. *pæt hē wolde gesēon*. This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde gesēon*, (2) *pæt* (in order that) *hē ge-sāwe*.

III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

The first two pieces are taken from Ælfric's translation of the Heptateuch, first published by Thwaites in his *Heptateuchus*, and afterwards by Grein as vol. i. of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*—Genesis xi. and xxii. The other three are from Ælfric's Homilies (edited by Thorpe)—ii. 584 foll., i. 570, ii. 432.

1. 4. *him betwēonan*. Gr. 51. 5.
1. 13. *læden*. This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.

l. 17. for *pām* . . for *pām* *pe*, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

l. 28. *tō* *scoldon*. This use of *steal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.

l. 36. *him self*. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, 'God him-self will appoint for him-self.' In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself*, *themselves*.

ll. 46, 47. *nū* . . *nū*, correlative, = now . . now that, the second *nū* being almost causal (since).

l. 51. *hæfde* . . *tō*, took . . for.

l. 52. *Gode tō lāce*. Gr. 40. (1).

l. 57. *mīn ege*, objective genitive, 'the fear of me.'
māre, neut. 'a greater thing,' 'something more important.'

l. 81. *māre*. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 89. *hwæs* is governed by *giernde*, by 'attraction.'

l. 135. *miōle*, adverb.

l. 137. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 153. *beliefan* is a later form for *geliefan*.

l. 156. *tō handum*. Cp. l. 122 above.

l. 174. *ær genam*. Gr. 46. 6.

l. 200. *fram mannum*. *fram* here, as usual, denotes the agent 'by' in passive constructions.

l. 202. *wite*. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

IV. SAMSON.

From Ælfric's translation of the Book of Judges in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

l. 8. *onġinþ tō āliesenne*, will release. *onġinnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

l. 35. *Gaza gehāten*. When a name together with *gehāten* is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).

l. 41. *swā swā hie belocenu wæron*, locked as they were.
ufeweardum pām enolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. *wæs*, consisted.

l. 51. *geworhte*. We should expect *geworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*pe of sinum geworhte sind*.

- l. 74. *Dagon gehāten*. Compare l. 35.
swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'
- l. 81. *hēton*. Compare l. 106.
- l. 87. *forp* is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

l. 2. *hēr sind*, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *par*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also l. 12 below.

geþōdu, languages as the test of *nationality*. It is believed that Latin was still spoken as a living language by the Romanized Britons at the time of the venerable Bede (eighth century), from whose Church History this section was taken by the compilers of the Chronicle.

- l. 5. *Armenia* is an error for *Armorica*.
- l. 6. *Scithie*, Scythia.
- l. 8. *Norpibernie*, North of Ireland.
- l. 24. *hēr*, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.
- l. 26. *Wyrðgeorn* is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.
- l. 28. *Ypwinesflēot* has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.
- l. 45. *Æglesprep*, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.
- l. 49. *Crēðganford*, Crayford.
- l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.
- l. 61. *hāpne menn*, Danes.
- l. 62. *mid Defena-scīre*, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'
- l. 64. *dux* is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cyning*.
- l. 65. *Sandwic*, Sandwich.
- l. 68. *fēorpe healf hund*, fourth half=three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertelhalb*.
- l. 71. *Sūþrige*, Surrey.
- l. 73. *Āolēa*, Ockley.
- l. 76. *se hēre*, the Danish army. *hēre* got a bad sense, through its association with *hērgan* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *hēre* is defined as

a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fierd*, l. 71, 3 above.

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

l. 77. *Eoforwic*, York; a corruption of *Eboracum*.

l. 84. *inne wurdon*, got in.

l. 85. *sume*. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now in course of publication for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglosaxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—*cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dæge, tō Dūnstāne, &c.*

l. 1. *sancte* is an English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*.

l. 5. *sancte* is here the E. dative inflection, *sanct* having been made into a substantive.

l. 39. *bilewit* = **bile-hwit* (with the regular change of *hw* into *w* between vowels) literally 'white (= tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'

l. 70. *worhte flēames*. This construction of *wyrcean* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. *wære*, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 85. *fūse*. The correct reading is probably *fūsne*, but the plural *fūse* may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.

l. 149. *gebodhūs*. The Welsh *bettws*, as in Bettws-y-coed = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.

l. 176. *swā pæt* does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound. . .'

l. 178. *hīe*, reflexive.

l. 179. *pæs . . hū*, correlative.

l. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'

l. 200. *hwæper*, (that he might see) whether . . .

l. 215. *Hichaman*, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

l. 222. *Ellig* = *ēl-ieg* = 'eel-island.'

GLOSSARY.

THE order is strictly alphabetical (þ following t) except that words with the prefix *ge* are put in the order of the letter that follows the *ge* (*gebed* under *b*, &c.).

The following abbreviations are used :—

sm., *sn.*, *sf.* masc., neut., fem. substantive.

sv. strong verb.

wv. weak verb.

swv. strong-weak verb (preterito-present).

The others require no explanation.

The numbers after *sv.* refer to the classes of strong verbs in the grammar.

Words in [] are Latin (and Greek) originals or cognate Old E. words.

The latter are only referred to when the connection can be proved by the phonetic laws given in the grammar.

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

abbod, *sm.* abbot [*Latin* *abbatem*].

ā-bōdan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer), announce.

ā-biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā-bitan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā-blēndan, *wv.* blind [blind].

ā-breccan, *sv.* 4, break into, take (city).

ā-būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

ā-ċennan, *wv.* bring forth, bear (child).

ā-ċwellan, *wv.* kill.

ā-ċwēncan, *wv.* extinguish.

ā-drūgian, *wv.* dry up, *intr.* [dryġe].

ā-dwāscan, *wv.* extinguish.

æcer, *sm.* field.

æpele, *aj.* noble, excellent.

æpeling, *sm.* prince.

æfen, *sm.* evening.

æfre, *av.* ever, always.

æfter, *av.*, *prep. w. dat.* after—æfter þām, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

æġ-hwelo, *prn.* each.

æġþer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* æġþer ġe . . ġe, both . . and [= æġ-hwæþer].

æht, *sf.* property [āhte, āgan].

ālan, *wv.* burn.

ālc, *aj.* each.

ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek* *eleēmosynē*].

æl-mihtig, *aj.* almighty.

ænig, *aj.* any [ān].

ær, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), ær þām þe; *cj.* before.

ær, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.* ærest, *adj. and adv.*, first.

ærode-biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin* *archiepiscopus*].

ærende, *sn.* errand, message.

- ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.
 æ-ríst, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [árisan].
 ærne-morgen, *sm.* early morning.
 æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.
 æt, *prp. w. dat.* at; deprivation, from; origin, source—*æbædon* wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them'; specification, defining—*wurdon* æt spræte, 'fell into conversation.'
 æt-bregðan, *sv. 3* (snatch away), deprive of.
 *æt-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
 æt-gædre, *av.* together.
 *æt-iewan, *wv. w. dat.* show.
 æton, *see* etan.
 ā-fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [findan].
 ā-faran, *sv. 2*, go away, depart.
 ā-feallan, *sv. 1*, fall.
 ā-fedan, *wv.* feed.
 ā-fylan, *wv.* defile [fūl].
 ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic.* of ā-fyrhtan from forth].
 āgan, *wv.* possess.
 ā-gān, *sv.* happen.
 āgen, *aj.* own [*originally* *past partic.* of āgan].
 *ā-giefan, *sv. 5, w. dat.* give, render.
 āh, *see* āgan.
 ā-hebban, *sv. 2*, raise, exalt.
 ā-hieldan, *wv.* incline.
 ā-hōn, *sv. 1*, hang, *trans.*
 ā-hrēosan, *sv. 7*, fall.
 āhte, *see* āgan.
 ā-hwær, *av.* anywhere.
 ā-hýran, *wv.* hire.
 ā-liesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [lās].
 ā-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.
 ā-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.
 ān, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra in ānra gehwelc, 'each one.'
 ān-œppned, *aj. (past partic.)* (only-born), only (child).
 and, *cj.* and.
 and-bidian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bidan].
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.
 andettan, *wv.* confess.
 and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
 and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swērian].
 and-weard, *aj.* present.
 and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.
 ā-niman, *sv. 4*, take away.
 ān-læcan, *wv.* unite.
 ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
 ān-mōd-lice, *av.* unanimously.
 ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.
 ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
 ā-ræran, *wv.* raise, build [ārisan].
 *ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
 ā-risan, *sv. 6*, arise.
 ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.
 arn, *see* iernan.
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
 arod-lice, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
 ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
 āscian, *wv.* ask.
 ā-æcufan, *sv. 7*, thrust.
 ā-ændan, *wv.* send.
 ā-ætettan, *wv.* set, place.
 ā-smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.
 assa, *sm.* ass.
 ā-stellan, *wv.* institute.
 ā-stigan, *sv. 6*, ascend, descend.
 ā-streōðan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.
 ā-styrian, *wv.* stir, move.
 ā-tēon, *sv. 7*, draw out, draw, take.
 atol-lic, *aj.* deformed.
 ā-prēotan, *sv. 7*, fail, run short.

ā-wēočan, *uv.* awake, arouse [*wa-*
cian].

ā-wēdan, *uv.* go mad [*wōd*].

ā-wēndan, *uv.* turn; translate.

ā-weorpan, *sv.* 3, throw, throw
away; depose (king).

ā-wēstan, *uv.* lay waste, ravage.

ā-wierged, *aj.* cursed, accursed,
[*past. partic.* of *āwiergan*, from
wearg].

ā-wiht, *prn.* aught, anything.

ā-writan, *sv.* 6, write.

ā-wyrtwalian, *uv.* root up.

B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under *bæc*, behind.

bæd, *see* biddan.

bædon, *see* biddan.

bærnan, *uv.* burn, *trans.* [*beornan*].

bærnett, *sn.* burning.

bæron, *see* beran.

bæst, *sm.* bast.

bæsten, *aj.* of bast.

be, *prep. w. dat.* by; about, con-
cerning.

beald, *aj.* bold.

bearn, *sn.* child [*beran*].

bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.

be-bēočan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid,
command.

be-byrgan, *uv.* bury.

bēc, *see* bōc.

be-clyppan, *uv.* embrace, encom-
pass, hold.

be-cuman, *sv.* 4, come.

gē-bed, *sn.* prayer, [*biddan*].

be-dælan, *uv. w. gen.* deprive of
[*dæl*].

bēdd, *sn.* bed.

be-delfan, *sv.* 3, (hide by digging),
bury.

gē-bed-hūs, *sn.* oratory, chapel.

be-fæstan, *uv.* (make fast); *w.*
dat. commit, entrust to.

be-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.

bēgen, *prn.* both.

be-geondan, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.

be-gietan, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.

be-ginnan, *sv.* 3, begin.

be-hātan, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.

be-hēafðian, *uv.* behead [*hēafod*].

be-healdan, *sv.* 1, behold.

be-hōfian, *uv. w. gen.* require.

be-hrēowsian, *uv.* repent [*hrē-*
owau].

be-hyðan, *uv.* hide.

be-lāwan, *uv.* betray.

be-liefan, *uv.* believe.

be-lifan, *sv.* 6, remain [*lāf*].

be-lūcan, *sv.* 7, lock, close.

bēnd, *smfn.* bond [*bindan*].

bēočan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.

bēon, *v.* be—bēon ymbe, have to
do with.

beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.

gēbeorgan, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, pro-
tect.

beornan, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*

bēot-lic, *aj.* boastful.

be-pāočan, *uv.* deceive.

beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry; (*gēberan*,
bring forth).

bērn, *sn.* barn.

berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.

be-sārgian, *uv.* lament [*sārig*].

be-sāieran, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.

be-sēon, *sv.* 5, see, look.

be-sēttan, *uv.* set about, surround,
cover.

be-stealcian, *uv.* go stealthily,
steal.

be-swicoan, *sv.* 6, deceive, circuni-
vent, betray.

be-tēcian, *uv.* commit, entrust,
give up.

bētera, bētat, *see* gōd.

be-twēonan, *prp. w. dat.* between,
among.

be-twix, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* be-
tween, among; *of time*, during—
betwix þæm þe, *ej.* while.

be-werian, *uv.* defend.

be-witan, *suw.* watch over, have
charge of.

bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.

biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg,

gēbiddan, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.

bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].
bi-geng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and geng from gān].
bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.
bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.
binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, *sm.* bishop [*Latin* episcopus].
bi-smer, *sm.* insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
bismrian, *ww.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismēr].
bitan, *sv.* 6, bite.
bip, *see* bēon.
blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.
bleoh, *sn.* colour.
blēow, *see* blāwan.
blētsian, *ww.* bless.
blind, *aj.* blind.
bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.
blissian, *ww.* rejoice.
blipe, *aj.* glad, merry.
blipe-lice, *av.* gladly.
blōd, *sn.* blood.
bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.
Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.
bodian, *ww.* announce, preach [bēo-dan].
bodig, *sm.* body.
bohte, *see* byēgan.
brād, *aj.* broad.
bræp, *sm.* vapour, odour.
brecan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).
bregdan, *sv.* 3, pull.
brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
Breten, *sf.* Britain.
Brettas, *smpl.* the British.
Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].
bringan, *ww.* bring.
brōhte, *see* bringan.
brōpor, *sm.* brother.
brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.
brȳd, *sf.* bride.
brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [*literally* bride-man].
būan, *ww.* dwell.

būend, *smpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic.* of būan].
bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, above, on.
būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.
bundon, *see* bindan.
burg, *sf.* city.
burg-geat, *sn.* city-gate.
būtan, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].
būtan, *aj.* unless, except.
byēgan, *ww.* buy.
byrpen, *sf.* burden [beran].
byrgen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].
gebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.
byrig, *see* burg.
byrat, *sf.* bristle.
ge'byrsnian, *ww.* give example, illustrate.
ge'byranung, *sf.* example.

C.

Cann, *see* cunnan.
canōn, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, canonical books.
Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen.* of Cantware].
Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [*Lat.* Cantia and ware].
cāsere, *sm.* emperor [*Latin* Caesar].
ceaflas, *smpl.* jaws.
ceald, *aj.* cold.
cealf, *sn.* calf.
ceap, *sn.* purchase.
ceas, *see* cēosan.
ceaster, *sf.* city. [*Latin* castra].
cēne, *aj.* brave, bold.
cennan, *ww.* bring forth, bear child.
Cēnt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].
Cēnt-land, *sn.* Kent.
ceorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.
cēosan, *sv.* 7, choose.
cēpan, *ww. w. gen.* attend, look out for.
ciepan, *ww.* trade, sell [cēap].
ciepend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of ciepan].
cierr, *sm.* turn.



cierran, *vv.* turn, return, go—cier-
ran tō, take to.

ge'cierrad-nes, *sf.* conversion.

cild, *sn.* child.

cild-hād, *sm.* childhood.

cinne-bān, *sn.* jawbone.

oiriōe, *sf.* church.

clæne, *aj.* clean, pure.

clawu, *sf.* claw.

clipian, *vv.* call, summon.

clippung, *sf.* calling.

clippian, *vv.* clip, embrace.

cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.

cnoll, *sm.* top, summit.

cocecl, *sm.* corn-cockle.

cōm, *see* cuman.

coren, *see* cōosan.

cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.

crīsten, *aj.* Christian.

cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].

cuman, *sv.* 4, come; cuman ūp,
land.

cunnan, *svv.* know.

cunnian, *vv.* try [cunnan].

curon, *see* cōosan.

cūp, *aj.* known [originally *past*
partic. of cunnan].

cwædon, *see* cwepan.

cwæp, *see* cwepan.

cweartern, *sn.* prison.

cwēman, *vv.* please, gratify.

ge'cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.

cwēn, *sf.* queen.

cwepan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name,
call.

cwic, *aj.* alive.

cwīde, *sm.* speech, address [cwepan].

ge'cwīdræden, *sf.* agreement.

cwīpp, *see* cwepan.

cymþ, *see* cuman.

cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.

cyne-līc, *aj.* royal.

cyne-līce, *av.* like a king, royally.

cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.

cynīng, *sm.* king.

cynn, *sn.* race, kind.

cyst, *sf.* excellence [cōosan].

cystīg, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.

cŷpan, *vv.* make known, tell [cūp].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.

dæg, *sm.* day.

dæg-hwæm-līce, *av.* daily.

dæġ, *sm.* part—be healfum dæġe, by
half.

dæġlan, *vv.* divide, share.

dæad, *aj.* dead.

dæap, *sm.* death.

Defena-sōir, *sf.* Devonshire [De-
vonia].

dehter, *see* dohtor.

gedelf, *sn.* digging.

delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.

Dene, *smpl.* Dances.

Denisc, *aj.* Danish.

dēofol, *sm.* devil [Latin *diabolus*].

dēofol-gield, *sn.* idol.

dēop, *aj.* deep.

dēor, *sn.* wild beast.

dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.

dēor-wierpe, *aj.* precious.

dīegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.

dīegol-nes, *sf.* secret.

dīepe, *sf.* depth [dēop].

dīhtan, *vv.* appoint [Latin *dictare*].

disc-peġn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.

dohtor, *sf.* daughter.

dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.

dōn, *sv.* do, act.

dorate, *see* durran.

draca, *sm.* dragon.

drane, *see* drincan.

drēorig, *aj.* sad.

drīfan, *sv.* 6, drive.

drīnca, *sm.* drink.

drīncan, *sv.* 3, drink.

drohtnīan, *vv.* live, continue, behave.

drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.

drŷge, *aj.* dry.

Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.

dūn, *sf.* hill, down.

durran, *svv.* dare.

duru, *sf.* door.

dūst, *sn.* dust.

gedwyld, *sn.* error.

dyde, *see* dōn.

dyppan, *vv.* dip.

dysīg, *aj.* foolish.

E.

Eac, *av.* also; *ëac* swelce, also.
 eacnian, *ww.* increase.
 eadig, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
 eage, *sn.* eye.
 eæg-pýrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
 eahta, *num.* eight.
 ea-lā, *interj.* oh!
 eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
 Eald-seaxe, *simpl.* Old Saxons.
 ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
 ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
 eall, *aj.* all.
 eall, *av.* quite; eall swā micel swā,
 (quite) as much as.
 eall-niwe, *aj.* quite new.
 eallunga, *av.* entirely.
 ealu, *sn.* ale.
 eard, *sm.* country, native land.
 eardian, *ww.* dwell.
 earm, *sm.* arm.
 earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
 earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
 earm-lice, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
 earn, *sm.* eagle.
 eart, *see* wesan.
 east, *av.* eastwards.
 east-dæl, *sm.* east part, the East.
 East-egle, *simpl.* East-Angles.
 East-seaxe, *simpl.* East-Saxons.
 eape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
 eap-medan, *ww.* humble [eapmōd].
 eap-mōd, *aj.* humble.
 eoe, *aj.* eternal.
 eō-nēs, *sf.* eternity.
 efen, *aj.* even.
 gefen-lēoan, *ww.* imitate.
 efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
 efsian, *ww.* clip, shear.
 eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
 ege, *sm.* ear.
 egeasa, *sm.* fear [ege].
 eges-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
 ehtere, *sm.* persecutor.
 ele, *sm.* oil.
 el-pēodig-nēs, *sf.* foreign land.
 ende, *sm.* end.
 endemes, *av.* together.

ge'endian, *ww.* end; die.
 endlufon, *num.* eleven.
 endlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
 ge'endung, *sf.* ending, end.
 engel, *sm.* angel [Latin angelus].
 Engla-land, *sn.* England [Engla
gen. pl. of Engle].
 Engle, *simpl.* the English [Angel].
 Englisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English
 language [Engle].
 eode, *see* gān.
 eom, *see* wesan.
 eorl, *sm.* earl.
 eorþ-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
 eorþe, *sf.* earth.
 eorþ-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
 eorþ-lic, *aj.* earthly.
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.
 eornost-lice, *av.* in truth, indeed.
 eow, *see* pū.
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
 fægen, *aj.* glad.
 fæger, *aj.* fair.
 fæger-nēs, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
 fægnian, *ww. w. gen.* rejoice.
 fæmne, *sf.* virgin.
 fæor, *sf.* danger.
 fæor-lic, *aj.* sudden.
 fæor-lice, *av.* suddenly.
 fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
 fæstan, *ww.* fast.
 fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
 fæst, *sn.* vessel.
 fæg-nēs, *sf.* variegation, various
 colours.
 fandian, *ww. w. gen.* try, test,
 tempt [findan].
 faran, *sv.* 2, go.
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
 fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
 ge'fēa, *sm.* joy.
 feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.

- fēdan**, *vv.* feed [fōda].
fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
fēld, *sm.* field.
feoh, *sn.* money, property.
gēfeoh, *sn.* fight.
feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.
fēole, *sf.* file.
fēolian, *vv.* file.
fēoll, *see* feallan.
fēond, *sm.* enemy.
feorh, *snm.* life.
feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
feorr, *av.* far.
fēorpa, *num.* fourth.
fēower, *num.* four.
gēfēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].
fēran, *vv.* go, fare [fōr].
gēfēran, *vv.* (go over), take possession of.
fērian, *vv.* carry [faran].
fēt, *see* fōt.
fētian, *vv.* fetch—*pret.* gēfette.
gēfette, *see* fētian.
fēnd, *see* fēond.
fierd, *sf.* army [faran].
fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].
fierst, *sm.* period, time.
fif, *num.* five.
findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.
fisc, *sm.* fish.
fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.
fīam, *sm.* flight [fleon].
fleax, *sn.* flax.
fleoġan, *sv.* 7, fly.
fleon, *sv.* 7, flee.
fleoġan, *sv.* 7, float.
fītan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
gēfīeman, *vv.* put to flight [fīam].
flood, *sm.* flood.
floġa, *sm.* fleet [fleoġan].
floġ-herġe, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.
floġ-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.
floġan, *sv.* 1, flow.
flogon, *see* fleon.
flyht, *sm.* flight [fleoġan].
fōda, *sm.* food.
fōlc, *sn.* people, nation.
fōlo-līc, *aj.* popular.
folġian, *vv. w. dat.* follow; obey.
fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; fēng tō rīce, came to the throne; tōġædre fēngon, joined together.
for, *prep. w. dat.* before—rīce for worulde, in the eyes of the world;
causal, for, because of, for the sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for the fear of God—for þām, therefore, for þām (þe), because; *w. acc.*, instead of, for.
fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].
fōr, *see* faran.
for-bærnan, *vv.* burn up, burn, *trans.*
for-bēoġan, *sv.* 7, forbid.
for-brēoġan, *sv.* 7, break.
for-ġeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.
for-dilġian, *vv.* destroy.
for-dōn, *sv.* destroy.
for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of forealdian, grow old].
fore-sōġawian, *vv.* pre-ordain, decree, appoint.
fore-sġoġan, *vv.* say before—se foresġġa, the aforesaid.
for-ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, grant; forgive.
for-ġief-nes, *sf.* forgiveness.
for-ġīeman, *vv.* neglect.
for-ġīetan, *sv.* forget.
forht, *aj.* afraid.
forhtian, *vv.* be afraid.
for-hwega, *av.* somewhere.
for-lāġtan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.
for-lēoġan, *sv.* 7, lose.
for-līġer, *sn.* wantonness, immorality.
forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmost, first.
for-molsnian, *vv.* crumble, decay.
for-scrīncan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.
for-sēon, *sv.* 5, despise.
for-slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.
for-standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before), protect.
forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.
forþ-fēran, *vv.* depart, die.
for-prysman, *vv.* suffocate, choke.

for-weorþan, *sv.* 3, perish.
 fōt, *sm.* foot.
 frætwan, *ww.* adorn.
 frætung, *sf.* ornament.
 fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hie wæron fram Wyrðgeorne
 ġelapode, invited by.
 frēmman, *ww.* perform, do.
 frēond, *sm.* friend.
 friþ, *sm.* peace—friþ niman, make
 peace.
 fugol, *sm.* bird.
 fuhton, *see* feohtan.
 fūl, *aj.* foul, impure.
 full, *aj.* full.
 full-blīpe, *aj.* very glad.
 full-cēne, *aj.* very brave.
 ful-lice, *av.* fully.
 full-sōþ, *aj.* very true.
 fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.
 fultumian, *ww. w. dat.* help.
 funde, *see* findan.
 furþor, *av.* further, more [forþ].
 fūs, *aj.* hastening.
 fyllan, *ww.* fill, fulfil [full].
 fyr, *sn.* fire.
 fyrmeſt, *see* forma.

G.

Gadrian, *ww.* gather.
 gærs, *sn.* grass.
 gafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
 gafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
 gamen, *sn.* sport.
 gān, *sv.* go.
 ġe-gān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
 gangende, *see* gān.
 gāst, *sm.* spirit; se hālga gāst, the
 Holy Ghost.
 gāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
 ġe, *cj.* and—ġe. . . ġe, both . . . and.
 ġē, *see* pū.
 ġealga, *sm.* gallows.
 ġear, *sn.* year.
 ġearcian, *ww.* prepare [ġearo].
 ġeard, *sm.* yard, court.
 ġearu, *aj.* ready.
 ġearwian, *ww.* prepare.
 ġeat, *sn.* gate.

ġēogup, *sf.* youth.
 ġeomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
 ġeond, *prep. w. acc.* through,
 throughout.
 ġeong, *aj.* young.
 ġeorn, *aj.* eager.
 ġeorne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
 ġiefan, *sv.* 5, give.
 ġiefta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding
 [ġiefan].
 ġieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.
 ġieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
 ġiefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God)
 [ġiefan].
 ġierla, *sm.* dress [ġearu].
 ġiernan, *ww. w. gen.* yearn, desire;
 ask [ġeorn].
 ġiet, *av.* yet; further, besides.
 ġif, *cj.* if.
 ġimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [*Latin* gemma].
 ġimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
 ġit, *see* pū.
 ġitsian, *ww.* covet.
 ġitsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
 glæd, *aj.* glad.
 glæd-lice, *av.* gladly.
 glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
 glengān, *ww.* adorn; trim (lamp).
 god, *sm.* God.
 god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
 god-spell, *sn.* gospel.
 godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
 gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* bētera.
superl. bēst.
 gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.
 gold, *sn.* gold.
 gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.
 grædig, *aj.* greedy.
 græg, *aj.* grey.
 grētan, *ww.* greet, salute.
 grindan, *sv.* 3, grind.
 grist-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
 grymetian, *ww.* grunt, roar.
 gyldan, *ww.* gild [gold].
 gylden, *aj.* golden [gold].

H.

Habban, *ww.* have; take.

- hād**, *sm.* rank, condition.
ġe'hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic.* of *hādian*, ordain].
hæfde, *hæfp*, *see* *habban*.
hæftan, *uv.* hold fast, hold [*habban*].
hælan, *uv.* heal [*hāl*].
hælend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.* of *hælan*].
hælo, *sf.* salvation [*hāl*].
hæs, *sf.* command.
hæspe, *sf.* hasp.
hæste, *sf.* heat [*hāt*].
hæp, *sf.* heath.
hæþen, *aj.* heathen [*hæþ*].
hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.
ġe'hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.
hālga, *sm.* saint.
hālġian, *uv.* hallow, consecrate.
hālīg, *aj.* holy.
hālīg-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.
hām, *av.* homewards, home.
hand, *sf.* hand.
hand-cweorn, *sf.* hand-mill.
hangian, *uv.* hang, *intr.* [*hōn*].
hāt, *aj.* hot.
hātan, *sv.* 1, command, ask—*uv.* *inf.* in *passive* sense, *hēton* him *sc̅eġan*, bade them be told; name—*passive*, *hätte*.
hatian, *uv.* hate.
hätte, *see* *hātan*.
hē, *prn.* he.
hēafod, *sn.* head.
hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler, chief.
hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* *hiehst*.
healdan, *sv.* 1, hold, keep; guard; preserve; observe, keep.
healf, *aj.* half.
healf, *sf.* side.
hēa-lic, *aj.* lofty [*hēah*].
heall, *sf.* hall.
heard, *aj.* hard; strong; severe.
heþban, *sv.* 2, raise.
hefel-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.
hefe, *sm.* weight [*heþban*].
hefīg, *aj.* heavy [*hefe*].
heþ, *sf.* hell.
ġe'hende, *aj. w. dat.* near [*hand*].
hēo, *see* *hē*.
heofon, *sm.* heaven—often in *plur.*, *heofona* *riċe*.
heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.
hēold, *see* *healdan*.
heord, *sf.* herd.
heorte, *sf.* heart.
hēr, *av.* here; hither—*hēr-æfter*, &c., hereafter.
hēr-be-ēastan, *av.* east of this.
here, *sm.* army.
here-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.
here-toga, *sm.* army-leader, general, chief [*toga from tēon*].
herġian, *uv.* ravage, make war [*hēre*].
herġung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare, war.
herian, *uv.* praise.
hēt, *see* *hātan*.
hider, *av.* hither.
hie, *see* *hē*.
hiehat, *see* *hēah*.
hiera, *see* *hē*.
ġe'hieran, *uv.* hear.
hierde, *sm.* shepherd [*heord*].
hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.
hiere, *see* *hē*.
ġe'hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient [*hieran*].
ġe'hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.
him, *hine*, *see* *hē*.
hired, *snm.* family, household.
his, *see* *hē*.
hit, *see* *hē*.
hiw, *sn.* hue, form.
hlædder, *sf.* ladder.
hlæst, *sm.* load.
hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.
hlāford, *sm.* lord.
hlisa, *sm.* fame.
hlūd, *aj.* loud.
hlydan, *uv.* make a noise, shout [*hlūd*].
hnappian, *uv.* doze.
ġe'hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-backed.
holt, *sn.* wood.

hōn, *sv.* I, hang [hangian].
 horn, *sm.* horn.
 hræd-līce, *av.* quickly.
 hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
 hraþe, *av.* quickly—swā hraþe swā,
 as soon as.
 hrōd, *sn.* reed.
 hrōwan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.
 hrieman, *uv.* cry, call.
 hriper, *sn.* ox.
 hrōf, *sn.* roof.
 hryg, *sm.* back.
 hryre, *sm.* fall [hrōsan].
 hū, *av.* how.
 hū-meta, *av.* how.
 hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
 hund, *sm.* dog.
 hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
 hund-nigontig, *num.* ninety.
 hund-twelftig, *num.* hundred and
 twenty.
 hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
 huntriġ, *aj.* hungry.
 hūru, *av.* especially.
 hūs, *sn.* house.
 hux-līce, *av.* ignominiously.
 hwā, *prn.* who.
 ġe'hwā, *prn.* every one.
 hwām, *see* hwā.
 hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā,
 wherever.
 ġe'hwær, *av.* everywhere.
 hwæs, hwæt, *see* hwā.
 hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
 hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
 hwæper, *av. cj.* whether—hwæper
 þe, to introduce a direct ques-
 tion.
 hwæpre, *av.* however.
 hwanon, *av.* whence.
 hwelo, *prn.* which; any one, any
 —swā hwelo swā, whoever.
 ġe'hwelo, *prn.* any, any one.
 hwil, *sf.* while, time.
 hwone, *see* hwā.
 hwonne, *av.* when.
 hwȳ, *av.* why.
 hȳdan, *uv.* hide.
 hyht, *sf.* hope.

ġe'hyhtan, *uv.* hope.
 hȳran, *uv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn.* I.
 idel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on
 idel, in vain.
 ieg-land, *sn.* island.
 ieldan, *uv.* delay [cald].
 ieldra, *see* eald.
 ieldran, *smpl.* ancestors [originally
 compar. of eald].
 iernan, *sv.* 3, run; flow.
 ierre, *aj.* angry.
 il, *sm.* hedgehog.
 iloa, *prn.* same (always weak, and
 with the definite article).
 in, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* in, into.
 inc, *see* pū.
 inn, *av.* in (of motion).
 innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* within.
 inne, *av.* within, inside.
 inn-ġe'hygd, *sn.* inner thoughts,
 mind.
 in-tō, *prp. w. dat.* into.
 Iotan, *smpl.* Jutes.
 Ir-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Iūdēisc, *aj.* Jewish—þā Iūdēiscan,
 the Jews.

L.

Lā, *interj.* lo!—lā lēof! Sir!
 lāo, *sn.* gift; offering, sacrifice.
 ġe'lācan, *uv.* seize.
 lādan, *uv.* lead; carry, bring, take.
 lāden, *sn.* Latin; language.
 læg, *see* liogan.
 læran, *uv. w. donble acc.* teach;
 advise, suggest [lār].
 ġe'læred, *aj.* learned [past partic.
 of læran].
 læs, *av.* less—þȳ læs (þe), *cj. w.*
 subj. lest.
 lætan, *sv.* I, let; leave—hēo lēt þā
 swā, she let the matter rest there.
 ġe'læte, *sn.*—wega ġelætu, *pl.* meet-
 ings of the roads.
 læf, *sf.* remains—tō læfe bēon, re-
 main over, be left [(be)līfan].

gēlamp, see *gēlimpan*.
land, *sn.* land, country.
land-folo, *sn.* people of the country.
land-hera, *sm.* land-army.
land-lēode, *smpl.* people of the country.
lang, *aj.* long.
lange, *av.* for a long time, long.
lang-līce, *av.* for a long time, long.
lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.
late, *av.* slowly, late—late on *gēare*, late in the year.
gēlapian, *uv.* invite.
gēlapung, *sf.* congregation.
lēaf, *sf.* leave.
gēlēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.
gēlēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.
leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.
lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.* -less; false.
lēat, see *lūtan*.
lēōgan, *uv.* lay [*līōgan*].
gēlēndan, *uv.* land [*land*].
lēo, *smf.* lion.
lēode, *smpl.* people.
lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—*mē wærelēofre*, I would rather—[*lufu*].
leofode, see *libban*.
leoht, *sn.* light.
leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.
leornian, *uv.* learn.
leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.
lēt, see *lētan*.
libban, *uv.* live.
lic, *sn.* body, corpse.
gēlio, *aj.* *w. dat.* like.
gēlīce, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.
līōgan, *sv.* 5, lie.
lic-hama, *sm.* body.
licham-līce, *av.* bodily.
gēlician, *uv. w. dat.* please.
līefan, *uv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].
gēlīefan, *uv.* believe [*gēlēafa*].
līf, *sn.* life.
līfiend, see *libban*.
lim, *sn.* limb, member.
gēlimp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

gēlimpan, *sv.* 3, happen.
līp, see *līōgan*.
looc, *sm.* lock of hair.
lof, *sn.* praise; glory.
gēlōgian, place; occupy, furnish.
gēlōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.
gēlōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.
losian, *uv. w. dat.* be lost—him *losaþ*, he loses [(for) *lēosan*].
lūcan, *sv.* 7, close.
lufu, *sf.* love [*lēof*].
Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [*Lundonia*].
lūtan, *sv.* 7, stoop.
lýtēl, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, see *micel*.
maecian, *uv.* make.
mæg, *svv.* can, be able.
mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].
mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.
gēmæne, *aj.* common.
gēmænelic, *aj.* common, general.
mære, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).
gēmære, *sn.* boundary, territory.
mærsian, *uv.* extol, celebrate [*mære*].
mærþo, *sf.* glory [*mære*].
mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin missa*].
mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.
mæst, see *miōel*.
magon, see *mæg*.
man, *indef.* one [*mann*].
mān, *sn.* wickedness.
mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.
mān-full, *aj.* wicked.
mangere, *sm.* merchant.
mangung, *sf.* trade, business.
manig, *aj.* many.
manig-feald, *aj.* manifold.
manig-fealdan, *uv.* multiply [*manigfeald*].
mann, *sm.* man; person.
mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.
 mann-slaða, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slæan, slæge].
 mære, *see* micel.
 martyr, *sm.* martyr.
 mǣpm, *sm.* treasure.
 mǣpm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.
 mē, *see* ic.
 mearo, *sf.* boundary.
 mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.
 mēder, *see* mōdor.
 mēnn, *see* mann.
 mēnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].
 mēre-grot, *sn.* pearl [margarita].
 mērgen, *sm.* morning [morgen].
 ġemot, *sn.* measure; manner, way.
 metan, *sv.* 5, measure.
 ġemōtan, *uv.* meet; find [ġemōt].
 mēte, *sm.* food—*pl.* mēttas.
 micel, *aj.* great, much—*compar.*
 mære, mǣ (*adv.*), *superl.* mæst.
 miōle, *av.* greatly, much.
 mid, *prp. w. dat. (instr.)* with—
 mid þēm þe, *aj.* when.
 middan-ġeard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].
 midde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).
 middel, *sn.* middle.
 Middell-ġngle, *smpl.* Middle-Angles.
 Mierce, *smpl.* Mercians [mearc].
 miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [mæġ].
 mihte, *see* mæġ.
 mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.
 mil, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].
 mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.
 ġe'miltsian, *uv. w. dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].
 min, *see* io.
 mis-lædan, *uv.* mislead, lead astray.
 mis-lio, *aj.* various.
 mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.
 mōdig, *aj.* proud.
 mōdig-nes, *sf.* pride.
 mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
 mōna, *sm.* moon.
 mōnaþ, *sm.* month—*pl.* mōnaþ [mōna].
 morgen, *sm.* morning.
 morþ, *sn.* (murder), crime.
 mōste, *see* mōtan.
 ġemōt, *sn.* meeting.
 mōtan, *uv.* may; ne mōt, must not.
 ġe'munan, *uv.* remember.
 munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
 munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
 murenian, *uv.* grumble, complain.
 mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
 mūpa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].
 ġe'mynd, *sf.* memory, mind [ġe-munan].
 ġe'myndig, *aj. w. gen.* mindful.
 mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].
 mynetere, *sm.* money-changer.
 mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [= ne ā].
 nabban = ne habban.
 nǣddre, *sf.* snake.
 nǣfde, nǣfst, = ne hǣfde, ne hǣfst.
 nǣfre, *av.* never [= ne ǣfre].
 nǣgel, *sm.* nail.
 næs = ne wæs.
 nāht, *prn. w. gen.* naught, nothing [= nān wiht].
 nāht-nes, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.
 nam, *see* niman.
 nama, *sm.* name.
 nāmon, *see* niman.
 nān, *prn.* none, no [= ne ān].
 nāt = ne wāt.
 nāwþer, *prn.* neither [= ne āhwæþer (either)].
 ne, *av.* not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.

nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* niehst—æt niehstan, next, immediately, afterwards.

nearu, *aj.* narrow.

nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood [wesan].

neṃnan, *uv.* name [nama].

neom = ne eom.

nese, *av.* no.

nett, *sn.* net.

nied, *sf.* need.

niedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.

niehst, *see* nēah.

nieten, *sn.* animal.

nigon, *num.* nine.

nigopa, *aj.* ninth.

niht, *sf.* night.

niman, *sv.* 4, take, capture; take. in marriage, marry.

nis = ne is.

niper, *av.* down.

nīwe, *aj.* new.

ge-nōg, *aj.* enough.

noide = ne wolde.

norp, *av.* north.

Norphyndra-land, *sn.* Northumberland.

Norphyndre, *sml.* Northumbrians [Humbra].

norpan-weard, *aj.* northward.

Norpmenn, *pl.* Norwegians.

nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj.* causal, now that, since.

nūgiet, *av.* still.

ge-nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency, abundance.

nyle, = ne wile.

nyste, **nyton** = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from of place, origin, privation, release, &c.; *partitive*, *sc̅ellap* ūs of ēowrum ele, some of your oil.

of-drædd, *aj.* afraid [*past partic.* of ofdrædan, dread].

ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on; of time, during, throughout, over.

ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded over, covered with gold.

ofer-hergian, *uv.* ravage, over-run.

ofer-sāwan, *sv.* 2, sow over.

offrian, *uv.* offer, sacrifice [*Latin* offerre].

offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.

of-slēan, *sv.* 2, slay.

of-snipan, *sv.* 6, kill [snīpan, cut].

of-spring, *sm.* offspring [springan].

oft, *av.* often.

of-tēon, *sv.* 7, *w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing*, deprive.

of-pyrst, *aj.* thirsty [*past partic.* of ofpyrstan, from þurst].

of-wundrian, *uv. w. gen.* wonder.

ō-læcung, *sf.* flattery.

olfend, *sm.* camel [*Latin* elephas].

on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in; hostility, against, on hie fuhton; of time, in.

on-byrgan, *uv.* taste.

on-onāwan, *sv.* 1, know, recognize.

on-drædan, *sv.* 1, *uv.* dread, fear.

on-fōn, *sv.* 1, receive.

on-gēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; hostility, against.

on-gēan, *av.* back—gewende on-gēan, returned.

on-ginn, *sn.* beginning.

on-ginnan, *sv.* 3, begin.

on-liehtan, *uv.* illuminate, enlighten [leoht].

on-liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.

on-lūcan, *sv.* 7, unlock.

on-middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the midst of.

on-sien, *sf.* appearance, form.

on-sund, *aj.* sound, whole.

on-uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.

on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority, power; territory.

on-weg, *av.* away.

open, *aj.* open.

openian, *uv.* open, reveal, disclose.

orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.

or-mæte, *aj.* immense, boundless [metan].
 or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.
 oþ, *prp. w. acc.* until—oþ þæt, *ej.* until; up to, as far as.
 oþer, *prn.* (always strong), second; other.
 oþþe, *ej.* or—oþþe.. oþþe, either.. or.
 oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [*Latin* papa].
 pening, *sm.* penny.
 Peohtas, *smpl.* Picts.
 Philistæso, *aj.* Philistine.
 Pintiso, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].
 plegian, *ww.* play.
 post, *sm.* post [*Latin* postis].
 præost, *sm.* priest [*Latin* presbyter].
 pund, *sn.* pound [*Latin* pondus].
 pytt, *sm.* pit [*Latin* puteus].

R.

Racentæag, *sf.* chains.
 rād, *see* ridan.
 gerād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on þā gerād þæt, on condition that.
 ræd, *sm.* advice; what is advisable, plan of action—him ræd þuhte, it seemed advisable to him.
 ramm, *sm.* ram.
 rāp, *sm.* rope.
 rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
 reahte, *see* reoðan.
 reoðan, *ww. w. gen.* reck, care.
 reoðan, *ww.* tell, narrate.
 gereoðednes, *sf.* narrative.
 gerēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.
 reġon, *sm.* rain.
 rēþe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
 riðe, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
 riðe, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty, government.
 riðetere, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
 riðsian, *ww.* rule.
 ridan, *sv.* 6, ride.
 riftere, *sm.* reaper.
 riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-līce, *av.* rightly, correctly.
 riht-wīnes, *sf.* righteousness.
 rīm, *sm.* number.
 rīman, *ww.* count.
 rīnan, *ww.* rain [reġen].
 rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.
 rīpere, *sm.* reaper.
 rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.
 rōhte, *see* reoðan.
 Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.
 rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.
 ryne, *sm.* course.
 ġe-ryne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sæ, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sǣ.
 sǣd, *sn.* seed.
 sæġde, *see* sæġan.
 sǣl, *sm.* time, occasion.
 ġe'sǣlig, *aj.* happy, blessed.
 ġe'sǣlig-līce, *av.* happily, blessedly.
 sæt, sǣton, *see* sittan.
 sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
 ġe'samnian, *ww.* collect, assemble.
 samod, *av.* together, with.
 sanot, *sm.* saint [*Latin* sanctus].
 sand, *sf.* dish of food [sġendan].
 sand-ðeosol, *sm.* sand (*literally* sand-gravel).
 sār, *sn.* grief.
 sār, *aj.* grievous.
 sārīġ, *aj.* sorry, sad.
 sǣwan, *sv.* 1, sow.
 sǣwere, *sm.* sower.
 sǣwol, *sf.* soul.
 scamu, *sf.* shame.
 soand, *sf.* disgrace.
 soand-līc, *aj.* shameful.
 sōeaf, *sm.* sheaf [scūfan].
 sōeaf-mǣlum, *av.* sheafwise.
 ġe'sōeaft, *sf.* creature, created thing.
 sōeal, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.
 sōeap, *sn.* sheep.
 sōeatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.
 sōeawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
 sōeawian, *ww.* see; examine; read.
 sōeawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
 sōeotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

- sóleppan, sv. 2, create.*
sóieran, sv. 4, shear.
sóip, sn. ship.
sóip-hera, sm. fleet.
sóip-hlæst, sm. (shipload), crew.
sóir, sf. shire.
scolde, see sceal.
scóp, see sóieppan.
scort, aj. short.
scotian, ww. shoot [scēotan].
Scot-land, sn. Ireland.
Scottas, smpl. the Irish.
sooting, sf. shot.
scræf, sn. cave.
scrin, sn. shrine [Latin scrinium].
scrinoan, sv. 3, shrink.
scrūd, sn. dress.
scrýðan, ww. clothe [scrūd].
scūfan, sv. 7, push—scūfan út, launch (ship).
sculon, see sceal.
souton, see scēotan.
scyld, sf. guilt [sculon, sceal].
scyldig, aj. guilty.
scylen, see sceal.
Scyttiso, aj. Scotch [Scottas].
se, sē, prn. that; the; he; who.
geseah, see gesēon.
sealde, see sēllan.
sēap, sm. pit.
Seaxe, smpl. Saxons.
sēcan, ww. seek; visit, come to; attack.
sēðgan, ww. say.
self, prn. self.
sēllan, ww. give; sell.
sēlest, av. superl. best.
sēndan, ww. send, send message [sænd].
sēo, see se.
seofon, num. seven.
seofopa, aj. seventh.
seolo, sf. silk.
seolcen, aj. silken.
seolfor, sn. silver.
gesēon, sv. 5, see.
sēow, see sawan.
gesætnes, sf. narrative [sēttan].
sēttan, ww. set; appoint, institute
—dōm sēttan w. dat. pass sentence on; compose, write; create [sittan].
sibb, sf. peace.
gesibb-sum, aj. peaceful.
sie, see wesan.
siefer-līce, av. purely.
siefer, aj. pure.
sierwung, sf. stratagem.
siex, num. six.
siexta, aj. sixth.
siextig, num. sixty.
siextig-feald, aj. sixtyfold.
sige, sm. victory—sige niman, gain the victory.
sige-fæst, aj. victorious.
gesihp, sf. sight; vision, dream [gesēon].
silfren, aj. silver.
simle, av. always.
sind, see wesan.
sinu, sf. sinew.
sittan, sv. 5, sit; settle, stay.
gesittan, sv. 5, take possession of.
sip, sm. journey.
sipian, ww. journey, go.
sippan, av. since, afterwards; cj. when.
slæp, sm. sleep.
slæpan, sv. 1, sleep.
slaga, sm. slayer [slēan, past. partic. geslægen].
slāw, aj. slow, slothful, dull.
slēan, sv. 2, strike; slay, kill.
slēōg, sm. hammer [slaga, slēan].
slēge, sm. killing [slaga, slēan].
slēp, see slēpan.
slōg, see slēan.
smæl, aj. narrow.
smēan, ww. consider, think; consult.
smēocan, sv. 7, smoke.
smēpe, aj. smooth.
snotor, aj. wise, prudent.
sōna, av. soon; then.
sorg, sf. sorrow.
sōp, aj. true.
sōp, sn. truth.
sōp-līce, av. truly, indeed.
spade, wf. spade [Latin spatha].

- sprǣc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [sprecan].
 sprecan, *sv.* 5, speak.
 sprengan, *uv.* (scatter); sow [springan].
 springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
 sprungen, *see* springan.
 stānen, *aj.* of stone [stān].
 stāniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally* *adj.* 'stony,' from stān].
 stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
 standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
 stēap, *aj.* steep.
 stēde, *sm.* place.
 stefn, *sf.* voice.
 stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.
 stēnt, *see* standan.
 stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
 steorra, *sm.* star.
 sticol, *aj.* rough.
 stīpel, *sm.* steeple [stēap].
 stīeran, *uv.* *u. dat.* restrain [stēor].
 ge-stillan, *uv.* stop, prevent.
 stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
 stōd, *see* standan.
 stōl, *sm.* seat.
 stōw, *sf.* place.
 stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin* strata via].
 strand, *sm.* shore.
 strang, *aj.* strong.
 strēdan, *uv.* (scatter), sow.
 strēngþo, *sf.* strength [strang].
 ge-strēon, *sn.* possession.
 ge-strīenan, *uv.* gain [ge-strēon].
 strūtian, *uv.* strut.
 styōce, *sn.* piece.
 sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one), one; a.
 ge-sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
 ge-sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
 sundor, *av.* apart.
 sunne, *sf.* sun.
 sunu, *sm.* son.
 sūp, *av.* south, southwards.
 sūpan, *av.* from the south.
 sūpan-weard, *aj.* southward.
 sūp-dæl, *sm.* the South.
 sūperne, *aj.* southern.
 Sūp-seaxe, *smpl.* South-Saxons.
 swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—swā . . swā, so . . as.
 swāc, *see* swican.
 swā-þeah, *av.* however.
 swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
 swelo, *prn.* such.
 swelce, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
 sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
 swencan, *uv.* afflict, molest [swincan].
 sweng, *sm.* stroke, blow [swingan].
 swēor, *sm.* pillar.
 swēora, *sm.* neck.
 sweord, *sn.* sword.
 sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [beran].
 sweotol, *aj.* clear, evident.
 sweotolian, *uv.* display, show, indicate.
 sweotolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
 swerian, *sv.* 2, swear.
 swic, *sm.* deceit.
 ge-swican, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short): cease (betray).
 swic-dōm, *sm.* deceit [swican].
 swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.
 swicon, *see* swican.
 swift, *aj.* swift.
 swigian, *uv.* be silent.
 swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.
 swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.
 swingle, *sf.* stroke [swingan].
 swipe, *sm.* whip.
 swipe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīpor, rather, more.
 swip-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
 swīpre, *sf.* right hand [*cp.* of swipe with hand understood].
 swulton, *see* sweltan.
 swuncon, *see* swincan.
 swungon, *see* swingan.
 syndriġ, *aj.* separate [sundor].
 syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
 syngian, *uv.* sin.
 synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
tāconian, *uv.* signify.
ge'tāconung, *sf.* signification, type.
tācēan, *uv. w. dat.* show; teach.
talū, *sf.* number [getel].
tam, *aj.* tamē.
tāwian, *uv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
getel, *sn.* number.
tellan, *uv.* count, account—**tellan**
 tō nāhte, count as naught [talū].
Tēmes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
tempel, *sn.* temple [*Latin* templum].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-ræden, *sf.* humiliation.
tōp, *see* tōp.
tiōden, *sn.* kid.
tið, *sf.* time; hour.
tiegan, *uv.* tie.
tieman, *uv.* teem, bring forth
 [tēam].
tiēn, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.
tigēle, *wf.* tile [*Latin* tegula].
tima, *sm.* time.
timbrian, *uv.* build.
ge'timbrung, *sf.* building.
tintrog, *sn.* torture.
tintregian, *uv.* torture.
tō, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* to—tō ab-
 bode gesett, made abbot; *time*,
 at—tō langum fierste, for a long
 time; *adverbial*, tō scande, igno-
 miniously; *fitness, purpose, for*—
 þām folce (dat.) tō deāpe, to the
 death of the people, so that the
 people were killed; tō þām þæt,
cf. in order that—tō þām (swipe)
 . . þæt, so (greatly) . . that.
tō, *av.* too.
tō-berstan, *sv.* 3, burst, break
 asunder.
tō-brecan, *sv.* 4, break in pieces,
 break through.
tō-bregdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.
tō-cwiesan, *uv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].
tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.
tō-dēlan, *uv.* disperse; separate,
 divide.
tō-gædre, *av.* together.
tō-gēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—
 him tōgēanes, to meet him.
tōl, *sn.* tool.
tō-liesan, *uv.* loosen [lēas].
tō-middes, *prp. w. dat.* in the
 midst of.
tō-teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.
tōp, *sm.* tooth.
tō-weard, *aj.* future.
tō-weorpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, de-
 stroy.
trēow, *sn.* tree.
ge'trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.
trum, *aj.* strong.
trymman, *uv.* strengthen [trum].
trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, en-
 couragement.
tūcian, *uv.* ill-treat.
tugon, *see* tēon.
tūn, *sm.* village, town.
twā, **twēm**, *see* twōgen.
twōgen, *num.* two.
twēlf, *num.* twelve.
twēntig, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

p.

pā, *av. cj.* then; when—pā pā,
 when, while—*correlative* pā . . pā,
 when . . (then).
pā, **pām**, &c., *see* se.
pær, *av.* there—pærtō, &c. thereto,
 to it; where—pær pær, *correl.*
 where.
pære, *see* se.
pær-rihte, *av.* immediately.
pæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.
pæs, **pæt**, *see* se.
pæt, *cj.* that.
ge'pafian, *uv.* allow, permit.
pā-giet, *av.* still, yet.
panc, *sm.* thought; thanks.
pancian, *uv. w. gen. of thing and*
dat. of person, thank.

panon, *av.* thence, away.
 pās, *see* pis.
 pe, *rel. prn.* who—sē þe, who; *av.* when.
 pē, *see* pū.
 pēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however
 —pēah þe, although.
 pearf, *svv.* need.
 pearle, *av.* very, greatly.
 pēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; pēawas, virtues, morality.
 peġen, *sm.* thane; servant.
 • peġnian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.
 peġnung, *sf.* service, retinue.
 þenōan, *uv.* think, expect [þanc].
 þeod, *sf.* people, nation.
 ge'þeode, *sn.* language.
 þeof, *sm.* thief.
 þeos, *see* þes.
 þeostru, *spl.* darkness.
 þeow, *sm.* servant.
 þeow-dōm, *sm.* service.
 • þeowian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.
 þeowot, *sn.* servitude.
 þes, *prn.* this.
 piōēe, *aj.* thick.
 piōġan, *sv. 5,* take, receive; eat, drink.
 pīn, *see* pū.
 ping, *sn.* thing.
 pis, pissum, &c., *see* þes.
 ge'pōht, *sm.* thought.
 pōhte, *see* þenōan.
 pone, *see* se.
 þonne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.
 þonne, *av.* than.
 porfte, *see* pearf.
 þorn, *sm.* thorn.
 præd, *sm.* thread.
 prēo, *see* prie.
 pridda, *aj.* third.
 prie, *num.* three.
 prim, *see* prie.
 pritiġ, *num.* thirty.
 pritiġ-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
 prym, *sm.* glory.
 pū, *prn.* thou.
 pūhte, *see* pynōan.
 ge'pungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.

purh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal,* through, by.
 purh-wunian, *uv.* continue.
 purst, *sm.* thirst.
 purstig, *aj.* thirsty.
 pus, *av.* thus.
 pūsend, *sn.* thousand.
 ge'pwær-lācōan, *uv.* agree.
 pŷ, *instr. of se;* *av.* because.
 pŷfel, *sm.* bush.
 pŷlās, *aj.* lest.
 pynōan, *uv. impers. w. dat.* mē
 þyncþ, methinks [þenčan].
 pŷrel, *sn.* hole [purh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
 un-ārimed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
 uno, *see* io.
 un-gecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
 un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
 under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
 under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
 under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.
 under-fōn, *sv. 1,* receive, take.
 under-ġietan, *sv. 5,* understand.
 undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
 un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
 un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
 • un-ġehiersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
 un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
 un-ġemetlic, *aj.* immense.
 un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
 un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
 un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
 un-rihtwis, *aj.* unrighteous.
 un-ġerim, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
 un-ġerim, *aj.* countless.
 un-ġesālig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
 un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.
 un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [from *pres. partic. of* tīeman].

un-*geþwær*-nes, *sf.* discord.

un-*gewittig*, *aj.* foolish.

ūp, *av.* up.

ūp-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.

ūp-flōr, *sf.* (*dat. sing. -a*) upper floor, upper story.

uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.

urnon, *see* iernan.

ūs, *see* io.

ūt, *av.* out.

ūtan, *av.* outside.

uton, *defect. verb. w. infin.* let us—
uton gān, let us go?

W.

Wacian, *uv.* be awake, watch.

wædla, *sm.* poor man.

wæl, *sn.* slaughter—wæl *ge'slēan*, make a slaughter.

wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.

wælhrēow-līce, *av.* cruelly, savagely.

wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.

wæpen, *sn.* weapon.

wær, *aj.* wary.

wæron, wæs, *see* wesan.

wæstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.

wæter, *sn.* water.

wæter-scipe, *sm.* piece of water, water.

wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.

-ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally* defenders. *cp.* *wērian*].

wāt, *see* witan.

gewāt, *see* gewitan.

wō, *see* io.

ge-weald, *sn.* power, command.

wealdan, *sv. I, w. gen.* rule.

Wealh, *sm.* (*pl.* *Wēalas*), *sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally* foreigner).

weall, *sm.* wall.

weall-līm, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.

wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, then proscribed man, outlaw].

weaxan, *sv. I*, grow, increase.

weg, *sm.* way, road.

weg-fērende, *aj.* (*pres. partic.*) way-faring.

wel, *av.* well.

wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.

wēnan, *uv.* expect, think.

ge-wendan, *uv.* turn; go [*windan*].

wēnian, *uv.* accustom, wean [*ge-wuna*].

weofod, *sn.* altar.

weoro, *sn.* work.

weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw.

weorþ, *sn.* worth.

weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.

weorþan, *sv. 3*, happen; become—
w. *æt spræce*, enter into conversation.

ge-weorþan, *sv. 3, impers w. dat.*—him *ge-weorþ*, they agreed on.

weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.

weorþian, *uv.* honour, worship; make honoured, exalt.

weorþ-līce, *aj.* honourably.

weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.

wēox, *see* weaxan.

wēpan, *sv. I*, weep.

wex, *sm.* man.

wērian, *uv.* defend [*wær*].

werod, *sn.* troop, army.

wesan, *sv.* be.

west, *av.* west.

West-seaxe, *simpl.* West-saxons.

wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.

wīd, *aj.* wide.

wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide.

wīdewe, *sf.* widow.

ge-wieldan, *uv.* overpower, conquer [*wealdan*].

wierpe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [*weorþ*].

wīf, *sn.* woman; wife.

wīf-healf, *sf.* female side.

wīf-mann, *m.* woman.

wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.

Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [*Vectis*].

Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.

wilde, *aj.* wild.

wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.

willa, *sm.* will.

